



The Hongkong Telegraph.

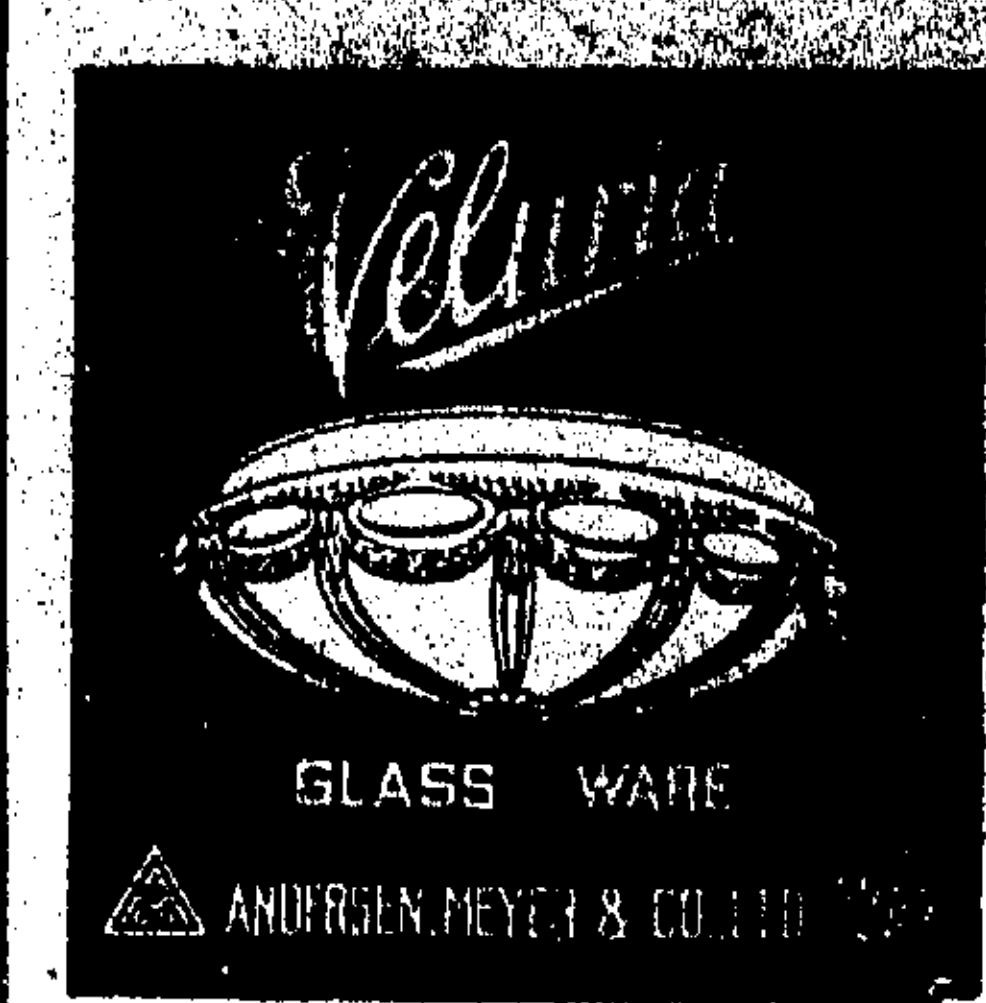
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FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1921.

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COAL STRIKE CONTINUING.

Conference Abortive Owing to Insistence upon National Pool.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, April 28.
After the conference with Sir Robert Horne this morning the miners' representatives said that the outlook was gloomy and a breakdown possible, as the Government refused to increase the temporary subsidy.

Delegates to Report to Districts.

London, April 28.
The railwaymen at Nottingham have been reinstated, averting the threatened strike on the Great Northern Railway.
The coal strike situation was never blacker, in consequence of the miners' conference decision to-night "to reject the Government's proposals, because they do not concede the fundamental principles of a National Wages Board with a national pool."
A resolution to this effect was carried almost unanimously at a meeting at which the secretary reported Sir Robert Horne's final Government offer, and stated that the miners' delegates are returning to the districts, where they will report upon the present Government offer.

"Every Measure to Secure the Country's Maintenance."

London, April 28.
Reuter's Lobby correspondent learns that the miners' decision has deeply disappointed the Government, which will now take every measure to secure the country's maintenance. It is emphasised that the resolution rejecting the offer shows that the strike is continuing on a purely political issue.

THE GERMAN PROPOSALS.

Unsatisfactory and Inadequate, says Premier.

London, April 28.
In the House of Commons at question time, Mr. Lloyd George said that the new German proposals were thoroughly unsatisfactory and inadequate. Replying to supplementary questions as to whether this meant that Britain was committed to further occupation of Germany, the Premier said that the House would have an opportunity of expressing judgment during the debate on the Foreign Office Estimates on May 5, but he disagreed with the view that the representatives of the Government cannot commit the country in regard to the particular course of action to be adopted. He doubted whether the decision of the Supreme Council would be taken before May 2 or 3. The Premier reiterated his statement as regards the Westphalian coalfields contained in a message of the 25th inst. A motion by Commander Kenworthy to debate "the Government's refusal to seek the assent of Parliament before incurring further occupation of Germany" was overwhelmingly defeated.

[The message referred to stated that in the event of the German proposals proving to be unsatisfactory, Britain would support France in regard to the occupation of the Westphalian coalfields.]

"Clumsy Re-hash" of London Proposals.

The new German proposals were at first not fully comprehensible in British official circles owing to their obscurity. They are now regarded merely as a clumsy re-hash of the London proposals, and are therefore unacceptable.

According to a Washington message, the State Department is awaiting the receipt of an indication of the Allies' attitude to the German proposals before replying to Berlin.

A Paris message states that the French Government is asking the (U.S.) Government for an assurance that it will not deliver the German Note without the approval of the Allies, adding that the proposals are not acceptable to France, and that the occupation of the Ruhr region is increasingly probable, but that it cannot be carried out for a week after it has been decided in agreement (between the Allies).

Reparation Commission's Award.

London, April 28.
In the House of Commons, Commander Hilton Young, replying to Mr. Hogge, said that the £32 milliard gold marks fixed by the Reparations Commission payable by Germany did not include the estimated sum of £239,000,000 reimbursable by Germany under Art. 232 in respect of Belgium's debt to the Allies. He added that the Commission's decision had been conveyed to Germany.

Allies More Solid.

London, April 28.
A semi-official French source says the agreement between the Allies is becoming still more complete as regards the German situation. Allied experts, after an examination of the figures, believe that the occupation of the Ruhr region would yield from one-and-a-half to two milliards of gold marks annually.

GERMAN WAR ATROCITIES.

Further Evidence at Bow Street.

London, April 28.
A further case of German war atrocities was investigated at Bow Street to-day, when evidence was given on the charges against Neumann of cruelty to British prisoners at Pommersdorf chemical works in 1917 and 1918. It was announced that Neumann was in custody in Germany. Trinke, who was in Poland, had not yet been arrested. Witnesses said that accused used rifles, bayonets, and fists, attacking prisoners who were already suffering from the fumes of the chemicals with which they were working.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

No Written Communication from China Recently.

London, April 28.
In the House of Commons, replying to Commander Bellairs, Mr. Harmsworth said that no written representation had been received from the Chinese Government regarding the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance since the Prime Minister's answer to Mr. Wedgwood Benn on June 6 last year. The Government was alive to the interest of the Chinese Government and people in the matter, but considered that publication would serve no useful purpose.

SERIOUS AFFAIR AT SHANGHAI.

Fatal Battle with Robbers.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, April 29.
Two Chinese detectives have been killed and one seriously wounded, whilst Police Inspector Prince has been shot (not seriously) in a battle which took place here between armed robbers and the police.
Four of the robbers were captured.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

Premier Willing to Discuss with any Non-Incriminated Sinn Fein M.P.

London, April 28.
Considerable importance is attached in Parliamentary circles to the concluding parts of a speech by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on the Irish Estimates, in which he reaffirmed willingness to discuss the Irish problem with any authorised representative of Irish opinion. The Prime Minister read remarks which had been framed after consultation with Mr. Balfour, and believed that they were interpretable in connection with Lord Derby's recent visit to Dublin.

The Premier offered to see any Sinn Fein member of the House who was not suspected of murder, of which there were only about four, on any subject of public importance without any preliminary conditions as regards policy or opinion. The member who came could put any proposals. It would be the Government's responsibility whether they accepted or rejected them—(cheers).

Auxiliary Police to Remain.

London, April 28.
In the House of Commons, introducing supplementary Irish Estimates, Sir Hamar Greenwood said that the withdrawal of the auxiliary police from Ireland was not contemplated. He ridiculed the suggestion that these 1,500 British officers were responsible for the present disorder, and added that the authorities had captured documents showing a plot to interfere with the Belfast water supply and other outrages with a view to interfering with the elections in North Ireland, but that the Government was resolved that the elections be held both in the North and the South on May 24.

MEXICAN BANDITS BIG HAUL.

A Serious Affair at Tampico.

Washington, April 28.
A message from Houston, Texas, says that the most sanguinary hold-up in the history of the oilfields has occurred at Tampico. Fifteen Mexican bandits held up the officials and collared the wages, amounting to 135,000 Pesos in gold. Ten men were killed, including two bandits.

AMERICA'S NAVAL POLICY.

An Amendment Overwhelmingly Rejected.

Wellington, March 28.
The House of Representatives has overwhelmingly rejected an amendment to the Naval Appropriations Bill providing that no funds should be expended on warship construction until President Harding has called an international conference to consider disarmament.

THE SITUATION IN EGYPT.

Deadlock Between Zaghlul Pasha and the Adly Cabinet.

Cairo, April 29.
Zaghlul Pasha has informed Reuter that the Adly Ministry has refused his conditions (published in yesterday's issue), and intimates that he will not enter into official negotiations if the Adly Cabinet persist in their attitude.

NEW JAPANESE CONSUL AT SEATTLE.

London, April 28.
Mr. Saito, Secretary at the Japanese Embassy, has been appointed Consul at Seattle.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

Peking, April 29.
Tuan Chi-jui, the former Premier, is demanding from the Ministry of Finance the repayment of the loan of \$15,000,000 which he borrowed from the China-Japan Industrial Company during his term of office. So far his demands have not been met.

It is said that Chan Yok-lin, Tso Kwan and Wong Jim-yuan have conferred in Tientsin upon the important questions of the maintenance of the present Cabinet, the relief of Urga and the punishment of Sun Yat-sen by military measures, and that a definite course of action in all these matters has been decided upon.

Shanghai, April 29.
It has been decided to attack Kwangtung with the combined forces of Kwangsi, Kiangsi and Fookien, but the question of bringing up reinforcements from Fuzhou and Chihli via Kiangsu has not yet been approved by the Tsuchun of the last-named Province.

Luk Wing-ting has wired the Peking Government regarding the movements of the Kwangtung troops and has outlined the defensive precautions he has taken.

(Other Telegrams on Page 2.)

BIG OPIUM SEIZURE.

Valued at \$20,000.

A big windfall fell into the hands of the Government yesterday through the seizure of what constituted the largest haul of raw opium within recent months. Sergeant Fallon in the course of his duties, made a search of the s.s. Soochow on its arrival here from Canton, and in the coal bunkers concealed under a layer of coals, a number of sacks were brought to light which on examination were found to contain no less than 761 pounds of raw opium, of the value of nearly \$20,000. Whoever the smugglers were, they took good care not to reveal their identity, and the order for the transference of the drug into the possession of the Government was not disputed. The opium, such as it was contained in a number of sacks and casks, presented a weighty load for the coolies subsequently engaged to take it to the Opium Farm.

CANTON NEWS.

It is stated that Sun Yat-sen, in an interview, declared that he believes the mobilisation of strong forces in Wuchow by the Defence Commissioner (Chan Ping-kwong) is merely the outcome of a disagreement between Chan and Luk Wing-ting and that such mobilisation will turn out to the benefit of Kwangtung.

The Municipal Department, of which the son of Sun Yat-sen is the head, has ordered several thousand triangular flags to be made. These will be distributed to owners of motor cars on Inauguration Day.

The Municipal Department has promised to permit a Dragon Boat race on the 5th day of the 5th Moon and, in consideration of this, all the villagers near Canton have agreed to send Dragon Boats to Canton on May 5 to help the festivities of the inauguration. Sun Yat-sen will distribute the prizes personally.

We take the following from the Canton Times:—

Should there be any war between Kwangtung and Kwangsi, the Kwangsi militarists are the ones responsible for it, for a telegram from Lingshan states that the Kwangsi troops have crossed the border and after a sharp skirmish with the Cantonese troops there, have forced the latter to retreat. To all appearances, hostilities have already begun and the Cantonese troops at the outposts have requested the local authorities to hurry reinforcements to check the invaders. While the Cantonese troops after their successful return from Fukien and having driven out the self-imposed Kwangsi conquerors to their native province, are devoting their time to restoring their own province to order with no intention of continuing the fight to conquer the neighbouring province, the Kwangsi militarists have been busily at work scheming with the Peking Government to subdue Kwangtung and to bring it under the control of the Peking Government. The telegram from Lingshan only shows that these Kwangsi militarists consider the present as the opportune moment to strike with the hope of regaining their rule over Kwangtung.

It is generally believed that the skirmish at Lingshan may lead to the sending of an expedition by the local authorities in order to destroy the militarist party in Kwangsi so as to ensure the safety of the Southwest against any aggression by these agents of the Peking Government.

£18,000 FOR CARDIFF COLLEGE.

Cardiff Technical College Committee has received a cheque for £18,000 as a donation from Sir William Smith, Mr. Frederick Jones, and others interested in the shipping industry to the National Instruction Department of the College.

RABIES IN HONGKONG.

Facilities for Treatment.

A few days ago we made enquiries regarding the case of rabies which the Government announced had been discovered, and also sought information as to the Colony's facilities for the treatment of any cases of dog-bite.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary (Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe) has courteously replied to our overtures, saying that the "statement that a case of rabies has occurred does not imply, as might perhaps be supposed, that the victim was a human being. A puppy which was seen to be behaving in a strange manner was killed and found on examination to show signs of rabies, the infection being at a very early stage."

"At the present time it is necessary to obtain material for treatment from Saigon. A fresh supply is received every month, and sufficient is kept on hand for the treatment of from forty to fifty cases."

Attempts made to produce in the Colony serum for treatment have hitherto proved unsuccessful, virus brought from India having failed to stand the voyage. In the meantime a fresh supply has been asked for from Kuala Lumpur and Colombo and further enquiries have been addressed to the Director of the Pastour Institute in India concerning certain experiments in the preparation of a serum which can be rendered stable by the addition of an antiseptic. It is hoped that the Medical Department will as a result be in a position shortly to prepare serum locally.

FRENCH ADMIRAL'S VISIT.

To-day's Official Landing.

The French cruiser Montcalm which arrived here yesterday afternoon from France had on board Rear-Admiral Thomines, Commander-in-Chief of the French Far East Squadron. Though the official landing did not take place until this morning, M. Thomines came ashore privately last evening and was an interested member of the large audience which attended the Peak Club to hear the operatic singing of the two French artistes, M. and Mme Donzella. The distinguished visitor was accompanied by the French Consul General, M. Reau.

The official landing took place at 10 a.m. to-day, the Rear-Admiral being met at Blake Pier by Lieutenant Hammond who acted in the capacity of representative of His Excellency The Officer Administering the Government, (Hon. Mr. Claud Severn). A guard of Honour, some sixty strong drawn from the Wiltshires under the command of Lieutenant Pritchard, with Lieutenant Hanna as standard bearer, received the Admiral. The Wiltshires Band also attended.

After the inspection of the guard of honour, Rear-Admiral Thomines accompanied by his A.D.C. and Lieutenant Hammond, proceeded to Government House where he was formally received by the Officer Administering the Government.

Subsequently the Admiral called on the Commodore. It is not yet known what arrangements will be made by the local French community for the entertainment of the Admiral whose stay here will extend for over a week. He then proceeds North.

The Montcalm, which is of 10,000 tons and has a complement of 600 men, is quite well-known here. She is under the command of Capitaine de Vaisseau Duc. All her officers and men have been through the war, a number of them being decorated with war honours. The Admiral himself is a Commander of the Legion d'Honneur, and is, moreover, decorated with the Croix de Guerre. He is 53 years of age, and was promoted to his present rank some two years ago in consequence of distinguished services which he rendered to his country.

DRUNK AND ARMED.

A Seaman's Serious Offence.

Anthony Opinaitis, a seaman employed on the s.s. Montague was this morning charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Magistrate's Court, with being drunk and incapable at Connaught Road Central last night and with illicit possession of a loaded revolver.

Defendant admitted being drunk and, as regards his condition last night, said "I don't remember anything after I left my ship. It's a funny thing."

Mr. Lindsell: What about the loaded revolver?
"If the police said I had it on me, I must have had it," said defendant candidly. "I identify it as the revolver I have, but I don't remember having carried it ashore."

His Worship demanded an explanation why defendant should have carried the firearm ashore. Defendant said that seven years ago, when he last came to Hongkong, he had occasion to go over to Kowloon where he had a very unpleasant experience. He intended to go to Kowloon yesterday afternoon and had therefore decided to arm himself for self-protection. He had no recollections of what happened after he became intoxicated, however. "But this was no excuse for me, or any civilised man," concluded defendant.

His Worship pointed out to defendant the seriousness of carrying a loaded revolver. Defendant said he fully realised it.

Inspector Moore said that on receipt of information at 10 o'clock last night, he sent Sergeant Stimson to Connaught Road Central. The Sergeant found defendant lying asleep under the verandah opposite the Yaumati ferry wharf. His revolver had been previously taken from him by a detective sergeant. The revolver was loaded in four chambers and had two empty cartridges. When questioned by him (Inspector Moore) defendant said he had fired one round on his ship. The other round had apparently been discharged in the street. The police regarded the case as a serious one. Inspector Moore asked his Worship to inflict an exemplary penalty as a warning to seafaring men that they should not carry firearms ashore.

Mr. Lindsell fined defendant \$3 (or seven days' hard labour) on the first count, and imposed a fine of \$200 or two months' hard labour for possession of the revolver.

MEMORIAL TO "SELBORNE" WHITE.

For the proposed purchase of the Brent Valley Bird Sanctuary, £1,732 has been raised.

News in To-day's New Advertisements.

The Lima Maru has arrived from Europe and the usual consignees notice is given on Page 5.

Messrs. Lammert Bros. are selling a quantity of canvas at their Sales Rooms on Monday.—Page 4.

A large quantity of miscellaneous goods are being sold by auction at the Yaumati Godown Company by Messrs. Lammert Bros. on Tuesday.—Page 4.

To-day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 2s. 6½d.

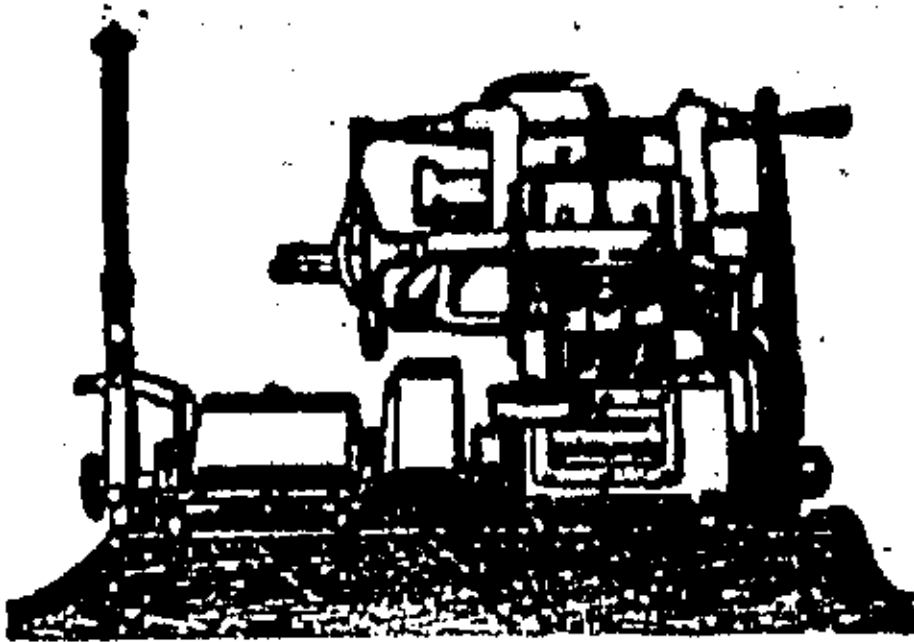
The Weather.

2 p.m. Barometer—29.90. Temperature—76. Humidity—86.

Lighting-Up Time.

Lighting-up time to-day is 6.45 p.m.

NOTICE.



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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

GERMANY'S OBLIGATIONS.

Paris, April 28.
The Reparations Commission requested the German Government to pay into the Bank of France before April 30, one billion marks in gold under the Peace Treaty provisions. Satisfaction is expressed in Parliamentary circles as regards the outcome of the Lympe meeting, as affording fresh proof that the Franco-British Entente is as strong and as cordial as ever.

AMERICAN EXPORT TRADE.

Atlantic City, April 28.
Addressing the annual convention of the United States Chamber of Commerce, Mr. John McHugh, Chairman of the Marine Commerce Committee of the American Bankers' Association, declared that within five months the American export trade had been cut nearly in half. 850 of the Shipping Board's steel vessels were idle and ships were going to Europe from New York with only thirty per cent. of cargo capacity filled.

FRANCO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

Paris, April 28.
M. Viviani, who has returned from America, interviewed, said that close Franco-American diplomatic and financial collaboration was certain and confirmed that American opinion fully supported France's reparations rights.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

Ottawa, April 28.
In the House of Commons Mr. Rowell, a former member of the Imperial War Cabinet, made a speech in favour of the non-renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance in order to promote better Anglo-American relations.

BANK OF ENGLAND DISCOUNT REDUCED.

The Bank of England discount has been reduced to 6½ per cent.
London, April 28.

WILTSHIRE'S SPORTS.

Yesterday's Successful Meeting.

Notwithstanding the inclement weather the annual athletic sports of the 2nd. Battalion Wiltshire Regiment held at Soekunpoo Valley yesterday proved to be a complete success. The slight rain which fell during the afternoon was not sufficient to upset any of the arrangements and the whole of the events were very keenly contested. There was quite a large attendance in response to the invitation of Major A.C. Law, including many members of the Royal Navy.

A great many of the races were of novel character and caused a great deal of fun. In the more serious sports Lieut. Moore succeeded in winning the championship cup, having ten points to his credit. The Company shield was won by B. Company with 54 points, D. Company being runners-up with 45 points.

During the afternoon a pleasing programme of music was provided by the Regimental Band, and at the conclusion of the racing the prizes were distributed by Mrs. Law.

The following are the results:—
100 yds.—1, Lt. Bevan; 2, Lt. Moore; 3, Corporal Flannery.
Potato race: 1, Corporal Lancaster; 2, Lt. Corporal Trivett; 3, Pte. Hawkes.

Cigarette lighting race: 1, Pte. Warren; 2, Pte. Clark; 3, Pte. Webb.
220 yds.: 1, Lt. Bevan; 2, Corporal Flannery; 3, Lt. Moore; 4, Pte. Jones.

Sergeants' race: 1, Sgt. Whitbread; 2, Sgt. Dawes; 3, Sgt. Evans.
Old soldiers' race (limited to corporals and privates who enlisted before 4.8.14): 1, Pte. Mead; 2, Lt. Corporal Norris; 3, Corporal Lane.

Long jump: 1, Sgt. Whitbread; 2, Lt. Moore; 3, Lt. Bevan; 4, Corporal Amor. Distance 19' 2".
Half mile.—1, Lt. Corporal Realf; 2, Lt. Moore; 3, Pte. Usher; 4, Pte. Hawkes. Time 2.18 2/5 secs.

Boys' race.—1, Boy Middleton; 2, Boy Johnson; 3, Boy Small.
Inter-Company relay race (one officer, C.S.M., C.Q.M.S., Sergeant, Corporal, Lee-Corporal, Private and a boy).—1, D. Co.; 2, C. Co.; 3, B. Co. Time 3.34 4/5 secs.

Throwing the cricket ball.—1, Sgt. Gorton; 2, Lt. Corporal Trivett; 3, Pte. Mead; 4, Pte. Bushnell. Distance 86 yards 4 inches.

Children's race for boys.—1, Harry Reynolds; 2, Arthur Dalch; 3, Lionel Cheesley.
One mile.—1, Lt. Corporal Realf; 2, Pte. Usher; 3, Lt. Corporal Britton. Time 5.18 1/5 secs.

Band race.—1, Pte. Mead; 2, Pte. Jones; 3, Pte. N. Roach.
Four-legged race.—1, Band's man Jones; 2, Lt. Corporal Phillip; 3, Corporal Lane.

THE GYMKHANA.

List of Entries.

The following list of entries for the Gymkhana on May 7 may be of interest to some of our readers.

Five furlongs for subs.—Penultimate, King Harry, Neston, Frampton, Mouldy, Workshop, Glad Eye, Carpenter, Ragged Nut, Shooting Star, Dekho, Mountain Bear, Givenchy.

Class Handicap.—Redbird, Mystic Dahlin, Cranby, Tweedledum, Birdshop, Tuckshop, Spoilt Child, Merry-sand, Ragged Nut, Bolshevik, By Jingo, Repulse Bay Chief, Harlequin, Beggar King, Moorland King, Coal King, Mountain Stream, Lightning, Stanley Chief, Spynic, Shooting Star, St. Anthony, Hatton, Blackspot, Quo Vadis Ajax, Pentile, Scampersdale, Soapey Sponge, Tiddewinks, Charing Cross, Spotted Sand, Forest Child, Dandy Child, Our John, Ardalan.

Gymkhana Stakes.—Speckled Mouse, Spoilt Child, Merry-sand, Bolshevik, By Jingo, Harlequin, Beggar King, Hatton, Louze, Quo Vadis, Scampersdale, Jawleyford, Spotted Sand, Dandy Child, Hongkong Chief, Stanley Chief, Parian.

Polo Scurry.—Peanut, Mouse, Tasmanian, Spragor, Black, Cravat, Murphy, Brown Paper, Iddy, Miscellaneous Doleful, Wee Mouse, After Dark, Moonshine.

Two Mile post Handicap for Subs.—Peradventure, Leighton, Neston, Frampton, Pawnshop, Workshop, Birdshop, Glad Eye, Carpenter, Coal King, Flywheel, Shooting Star, St. Anthony, Blackspot, Dunspot, Louze, Quo Vadis, Ajax, Frome, Tiddewinks, Repulse Bay Chief, Ardalan, Saverake.

1 1/2 mile Handicap.—Leighton, Tuckshop, Pawnshop, Spoilt Child, Bolshevik, By Jingo, Harlequin, Beggar King, Moorland King, Flywheel, St. Anthony, Hatton, Dunspot, Mountain Bear, Lightning, Ajax, Scampersdale, Jawleyford, Soapey Sponge, Forest Child, Our John, Kandy Chief, Hongkong Chief, The Amerc.

COLONEL MACFARLANE OF HAWAII.

King Kalakaua's Adviser.

The death is announced from New York of Colonel George W. Macfarlane, who was for many years Chamberlain to King Kalakaua of Hawaii, and came to England in 1887 as the representative of King Kalakaua at the Jubilee celebrations.

Colonel Macfarlane, who came of an old Scottish family, was born in Honolulu in 1849. He began his business career as a clerk in a dry goods firm. He showed considerable financial ability and rose steadily in the business community, attracting the attention of King Kalakaua, who eventually appointed him Aide-de-Camp and a life member of the House of Nobles. In 1877 he went into partnership with Mr. W. L. Green, who held the portfolios of Finance and Foreign Affairs in King Kalakaua's Cabinet, and two years later, when Mr. Green took office as Prime Minister, became the sole owner of the business.

Colonel Macfarlane was well known in British and American financial circles. For over 40 years he was the representative in America and Hawaii of Messrs. John Fowler and Co., the Leeds engineering firm. He contributed probably more than anyone else towards the development of the Hawaiian sugar industry during the last 50 years.

In 1888 he was entrusted with the task of floating the ocean bonds of the Hawaiian Government, and carried out many other financial and diplomatic missions for King Kalakaua. He accompanied the King on a trip round the world in 1881, and acted as his personal representative in the negotiations with the United States Government, in President Harrison's time, for a new treaty giving Hawaii the benefit of the United States to home growers. King Kalakaua died in San Francisco in 1891 while these negotiations were proceeding. A number of foreign decorations, including Portuguese, Belgian, and Japanese, were conferred on Colonel Macfarlane for his faithful accomplishment of various missions.

Mrs. Macfarlane, who survives her husband, will be remembered in England as Miss Julie Albu, the concert singer. She was a pupil of Jenny Lind.

GENERAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON'S PORTRAIT.

An unframed portrait of General Washington, by Stuart, was purchased at Christie's by Mr. Frank Sabin for 1,500 guineas.

BRITISH AVIATORS FOR JAPAN.

Twenty-one British aviators were expected to arrive at Yokohama by the N.Y.K. s.s. *Yoko Maru*. The aviators will go to Yokosuka as instructors of the Japanese army air service.

LEGAL PROFESSION'S LOSS IN WAR.

1,100 lawyers, solicitors, and articulated clerks were killed in the war, said the Lord Chancellor in unveiling a war memorial in the Law Society's Hall.

INNER MONGOLIA.

The Peking Government has lately required General Chiang Kwei-ti, the Tschun of Jehol, to mobilise a portion of "Yi" army, to defend Inner Mongolia, but General Chiang Kwei-ti wired to the Peking Government declining because there is no military fund to carry out the order.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons last month Mr. Bridgeman informed Mr. Thomas Griffiths that the number of persons and companies who were owners of coal mines and collieries at the present time was 1378. He did not know the aggregate number of shareholders in the companies engaged in coal mining.

PREVENTION OF TRAIN COLLISIONS.

Colonel John Ward asked the Minister of Transport whether the attention of his Department had been drawn to the Angus system for the automatic prevention of railway collisions.

Sir Eric Geddes said a preliminary inspection of the Angus system of automatic train control had been made by the Chief Inspection Officer of the railways, and the system was one of those now being considered by Automatic Trains Control Committee.

ANGLO-PERSIAN PACT.

Mr. Harmsworth, answering Captain Wedgwood Benn, said the Anglo-Persian Pact had not been denounced, but according to the latest information from Teheran the new Persian Government had no intention of submitting it to the Persian Parliament, in which case it might be held to have lapsed.

LIQUOR RESTRICTIONS.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Prime Minister whether, in view of the fact that beer as well as whisky had been allowed to be a medicine in prohibitionist America, he would arrange to relax the restrictions imposed upon the people in the United Kingdom under the Defence of the Realm Act and the Liquor Control Board.

Mr. Lloyd George said the Government proposed to deal with this subject at an early opportunity. (Cheers and laughter.)

Mr. W. Thorne—Have the Government any real intention of dealing with this question at all?

THE NEW LEADER.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, on entering the House during questions, was the subject of a remarkable ovation. Unionist members rising en masse and cheering him, many also waving handkerchiefs and order papers.

Commander Kenworthy remarked as the demonstration subsided—"Leading the sheep to slaughter."

Sir D. Maclean, before putting a question to the new Leader of the House, congratulated him on the position he now occupied, and expressed the best wishes for his success.

Mr. Chamberlain, received with cheers, thanked Sir Donald, and added that he valued the good opinion of the House, and would do his best to maintain its great traditions.

GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

Colonel Sir Frederick Hall asked whether the Government had yet reached an agreement with the German Government with respect to the trial of German war criminals, and if so, whether it was proposed to make the conclusion of these trials coincide in point of time with the payment by Germany of the last instalment of the war indemnity?

Sir Gordon Hewart said this question, as he understood it, was one of the questions in respect of which sanctions were now being enforced.

Colonel Sir Frederick Hall—Have any of the leading criminals been brought to trial, and if so, can he give their names and the sentences imposed.

Sir Gordon Hewart—These names are rather difficult to remember—(laughter)—and still more difficult to pronounce. (Laughter.) If the hon. member will look at the answer I gave about three weeks ago he will get all the information he seeks.

Colonel Sir Frederick Hall asked whether it was not a fact that the men mentioned in the reply referred to were only subordinates who had committed minor crimes, and he was aware of the fact that they had not received notification that any of the chief criminals had been brought to justice.

Sir Gordon Hewart—The hon. member is a little forgetful. (Laughter.) The exact opposite is the case. What I said was that seven persons in our list were the worst seven against whom we had collected evidence.

Sir Harry Britton—When I, the first trial likely to take place, a Labour member—April 1st.

Sir Gordon Hewart—That is a matter entirely out of my hands. I can only say steps are being taken to make the necessary arrangements, including the difficult task of collecting witnesses and persuading them to go to Leipzig. (Laughter.)

An hon. member—Has he any great difficulty in remembering or pronouncing the name of Wilhelm?

DYING CONTROL BOARDS.

Mr. Baldwin, in moving the second reading of the Ministry of Munitions and Shipping (Cessation) Bill, which provides for the liquidation of the liabilities of the two Ministries on their approaching termination, stated that the unfinished work of the Disposal Board would be carried out under the direction of the Treasury, and the liquidation of the Ministry of Shipping would be transferred to the Board of Trade.

THE "JUNK" SHOP.

A Slump in Rubber.

"Rubbers madam? One flight down. Mind the step."
"Honry show the lady round. You ought to know the rubber market by this time."
"Yes, our stock is low. You see, the rubber market isn't old enough to furnish many 'junk' lines. Besides, you will remember we have several clearance sales of 'wild cats.'"

"Now here's a cheap line. Banglo-olivians. Marked down from 20s. Sixpence each, or forty for a pound."

"Where is Banglo-olivia?"
"I don't quite know; but the company's got a hundred thousand square miles of it."

"All rubber?"
"I don't know, madam. Have never been there."

"Is it anywhere near Brixton?"
"I don't think so. Somewhere in South America, I fancy."

"Does it produce much rubber?"
"Not just at the moment, madam. You see it's a year's walk to the coast, and transport charges run high."

"What are Rubber Estates of Jericho? They look a cheap line—1d. 3d. Same price as oranges."

"Sorry I have no information, madam. Now I come to think of it they do look as if they had got lost in the wash."

"Then I see Mesopotamia. Plantations—marked down to 3s."

"Ah, madam. That's a sad case. Once paid good dividends. They seem to have got a bit damaged by the war."

"Will think over it! Very good, madam."

"What are these, 'Leaves Rubber Estates'?"

"Oh, that's another war story, madam. Plantations in German East Africa. Grow a kind of rubber called Ceara. No, no brought from Ceara. Nothing to do with it, in fact. When the war broke out the nasty Germans seized the estate and imprisoned the manager. And, I suppose, 'pinched' all the rubber. It's their little playful way, you know."

"Will the company get it back again?"

"Ask me another, madam. Read 'Indemnities' (The Art of Recovering), page 353."

"Don't think you'll have any; Very good, madam."

"I see the only other line have is Central Siberian Overland something. I don't seem to remember the name."

"Ah, that's an old friend in new clothes. Marked down from 21 to 1s. 6d. They compare very favourably with Consols at 46."

"Forty-six what?"

"Why, pounds, of course."
"Don't think you'll buy cheap rubber shares to-day! Very good, madam."

"Have we got any rubber heels?!"

(Midas, in the *Financial News*.)

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FAMOUS ARTIST'S WAR STORIES.

A Colonel Who Expected Too Much.

Sir William Orpen, who recently presented to the nation the series of war paintings and sketches he executed as an official artist on the Western Front, has written a book about his experiences there.

When Sir William presented himself at Headquarters he was told by the General:—"You go anywhere you like, do anything you like, but don't ask me to get any Generals to sit to you; they're fed up with artists."

He had not been long in Amiens when he encountered the strange workings of the military mind. He was summoned to the telephone, when the conversation proceeded thus:—

Is that Orpen?—"Yes, sir."
"What do you mean by being having this way?"—"What way, please, sir?"

"By not reporting to me."—"I'm sorry, sir, but I do not understand."

"Don't you know you must report to me and show me what work you have been doing?"—"I've practically done nothing yet, sir."

"What have you been doing?"—"Looking round, sir."

"Are you aware you are being paid for your services?"—"Yes, sir."

"Well, report to me and show me your work regularly."

"This wonderful Colonel," Sir William Orpen remarks, "expected me to work all day and, apparently, in the evening to take what I had done and show it to him—the distance by motor to him and back was something like 110 miles."

EARL HAIG.

He had excellent opportunities for studying the character of the military leaders while painting their portraits, and his literary thumbnail sketches of them are incisive and telling. Of Earl Haig he says:—

"He was a strong man, a true Northerner, well inside himself—no pose. It seemed it would be impossible to upset him, impossible to make him show any strong feeling, and yet one felt he understood, knew all, and felt for all his men, and that he truly loved them. Never once all the time I was in France did I hear a Tommy say one word against 'Aig.' When I started painting him he said, 'Why waste your time painting me? Go and paint the men. They're the fellows who are saving the world and they're getting killed every day.'"

FOCH.

Perhaps the best of Sir William Orpen's character sketches is that of Foch. He found "the great little man, deep in the study of his maps, very calm, very quiet, but delighted to let himself be painted, on condition that he was allowed to smoke."

"During all the time he was sitting, great battles were going on and the Germans were being driven back. News was brought to him about every ten minutes. If it was good he would say 'Bon!' If it was bad he just made a strange noise by forcing air through his lips."

"I remember one morning (the Marshal did not know that I understood any French at all) a General came in and sat with him, and the Marshal, very quietly, gave him times, dates, places where battles would be fought up to the end of December 1918, naming the French, British, and American Divisions, and so forth, which would be used in each. When I got back to the mission I wrote down some dates and places I remembered, but told no one and as far as I could judge, everything went exactly as he said it would till, about the middle of October, when the Boche really got on the run. Then things went quicker than he expected."

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Sir William Orpen's "job" took him later to the Peace Conference, where he had opportunity to study the "frocks"—as the statesmen were colloquially called—and he much prefers the soldiers. The "frocks" seemed to him to be thinking first own importance and popularity.

"President Wilson made a great hit in the Press with his smile. He was pleased at that, and after this never failed to let you see all his back teeth."

"Lloyd George growl hair down his back, I presume from Mr."

WHERE IS SIR T. BEECHAM?

His Estate Company To Be Wound Up.

An order for the compulsory winding up of Sir Thomas Beecham's Estate Corporation, Ltd., was made last month by Mr. Justice Astbury on the application of Abraham E. Godrich, a debenture holder.

Counsel for the company asked for an adjournment, in view of the fact that negotiations were now in progress with regard to the Covent Garden estate. If the company were given a free hand these negotiations would be completed in a month.

This application was opposed by Mr. Zeffert, for Mr. Thomas Layton, another debenture holder.

Mr. Preston, counsel for Mr. Godrich, also opposed any adjournment. A receiver had been appointed on behalf of the debenture holders, he said, but he had failed to get any information as to the company's assets. An examination of the company's officials and directors, including Sir Thomas Beecham, was desirable in order to ascertain what had become of these.

NO ADDRESS GIVEN.

Mr. Preston added that an affidavit had been made by Sir Thomas Beecham, which merely stated that negotiations were pending about the estate. The affidavit gave no address, and even baronets had to give their address. He was not described as of anywhere.

His Lordship:—I suppose you know who he is.

Mr. Preston: But I don't know where he is, and a good many people would like to know where he is. As your lordship may know, a receiving order has been made against him.

Counsel read an affidavit by the receiver, who said he had been informed by Sir Thomas Beecham that negotiations had been proceeding for the sale of the Covent Garden estate, but no effort was being made to proceed further with the negotiations. He was satisfied that it would be impossible to obtain a full disclosure of the dealings of the directors with the assets unless a compulsory order were made.

COVENT GARDEN DEAL.

Mr. Gorst (for the company) said it was hoped that the negotiations would be concluded on Monday, and that this morning they would have had the money. The assets of the company were not in any jeopardy, and there was no suggestion that the company were making off with them.

If the petition were allowed to stand over the company would give the usual undertaking that the assets would not be dealt with in any way to prejudice the debenture holders, and in that event the company would be enabled to carry through its negotiations.

This was a time of great financial stringency, and these matters could not be arranged with the expenditure they could have been a few months ago, and that the reason they could not sell the Covent Garden estate. If as order were now made to wind up the company it would weaken their hands in these negotiations.

IN BAD HEALTH.

His lordship said the petition was presented as far back as February 22, and nothing had been done till Monday.

Mr. Gorst said Sir Thomas had all through that time been ill, and he was still in a very bad state of health.

His Lordship: I do not know anything about that: there is no affidavit about it. There must be the usual compulsory order.

Asquith's lead. Paderewski—well, he was always a made-up job. In short, from my window seat it was easy to see how self-important the majority of all these little black 'frocks' thought themselves.

"It was all like an opera bouffe, after the people I had seen, known, and painted during the war; and these, as the days went by, seemed to be gradually becoming more and more forgotten."

"One was almost forced to think that the 'frocks' won the war. 'I did this, 'I did that,' they all screamed, but the silent soldier man never said a word, yet he must have thought a lot."

HISTORIC SCOTTISH STONE.

Protests at Removal to British Museum.

Some weeks ago a remarkable stone, some 7ft. high by about 4ft. wide, and bearing carved figures upon one surface, arrived at the British Museum. It came from Scotland and is known as the Hilton-of-Cadboll stone. It dates from the beginning of the eighth century and its carvings show a considerable resemblance to the figures in the Lindisfarne Gospels, which were produced in Northumbria about the same time and which rank as the finest specimen of Anglo-Celtic art known in the way of illuminations of that period. The stone is, therefore, highly interesting to archaeologists.

A storm of protest has been raised in Scotland against the acquisition by the British Museum of this specimen of early Scottish art, and at the request of the Secretary for Scotland the Trustees have suspended action to enable him to communicate with the owner by whom it has been offered to the Museum. The owner is Captain Macleod, of Invergordon Castle and Cadboll, who has sold his property at that place.

Through an intermediary Captain Macleod offered to present the stone to the British Museum, saying definitely that he preferred that the British Museum should possess it rather than it should go to Edinburgh or Glasgow. The officials and the Trustees of the British Museum naturally desired that this branch of Scottish art should be represented in the Museum; and, seeing that there are roughly some 20 other examples of the same art in Scotland, did not consider they were injuring Scotland in any way by its acquisition.

The keener patriots in Scotland, however, hold that such an important historical monument ought not to leave the country. The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland took the matter up and sent a protest to the Secretary for Scotland. They have been inciting various other archaeological societies in Scotland to do the same and some of them have acted on their suggestion. One of them, the Glasgow Archaeological Society, sent a very violent vote of censure on the Trustees of the British Museum before the latter had so much as heard about the offer of the stone.

One natural question to the Scottish claimants is:—Why was this stone not scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Protection Act of 1913? If it had been scheduled it could not have been removed. The explanation from the Scottish side is that there was no time to schedule the stone because of the war. To this the reply is made that a large number of things were scheduled, including some stones, and that apparently this did not attract the authorities as being a stone of pre-eminent importance until it had been removed.

There is no question of Captain Macleod's legal right to offer the stone and the Trustees' legal right to accept it. The only question involved seems to be whether the principle is to be adopted that everything Scottish must stay in Scotland, like that of most other countries, should be represented in the British Museum. There might be something to be said for the argument that the stone must not be removed from Scotland if it was the only representative of its kind, but it is only one of a very considerable number.

In the "Sculptured Stones of Scotland," published in 1856, this stone is described as one of three which stood at no great distance from each other on the low coast of Ross-shire, on the north side of the Cromarty Firth. Tradition assigned to them a common origin, as memorials of three Danish princes who were buried there. The stone at Hilton of Cadboll has at some period since the Danes been taken down and converted into a gravestone. From one of its sides the ancient sculpture was erased and an inscription commemorating one Alexander Duff and his three wives substituted.

While, out of courtesy to the Secretary for Scotland, the Trustees have postponed their decision, it is understood that it is their very decided wish to possess the stone, and it is hoped that it may find an honoured place in the Museum.

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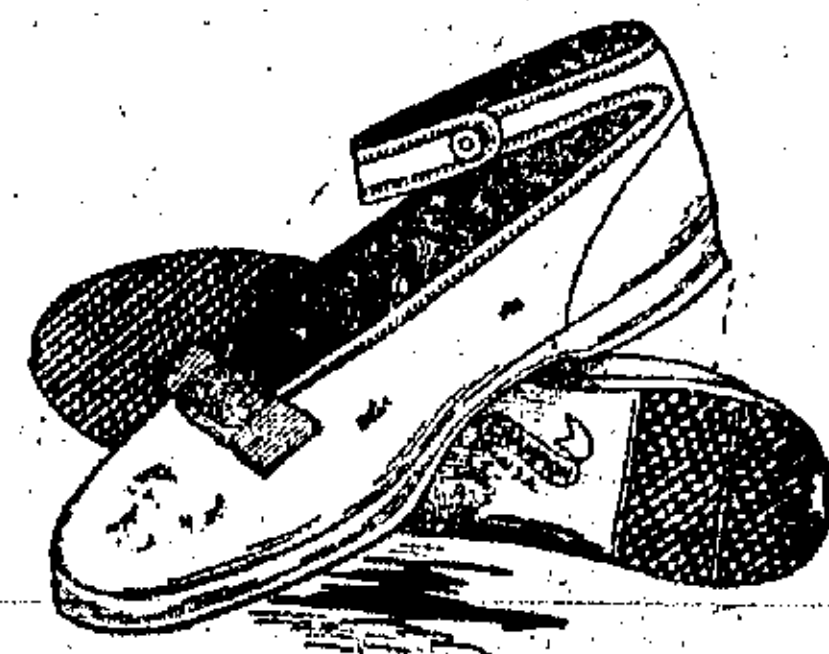
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STANDING COMMITTEE ON INDIA.

Composition of the Body.

The undiscussed decision of both House of Parliament to set up a Joint Standing Committee in Indian Affairs marks another important stage in the change of constitutional relationships with India.

The Joint Committee which, under Lord Selborne's chairmanship, considered the Government of India Bill, 1919, recommended the step now taken, and suggested that the Standing Committee should have no statutory functions, but a purely advisory and consulting status. The precedent then set, and criticized in some quarters at the time, of including the Secretary of State for India and the Under-Secretary as members of the Committee will not be followed, although Mr. Montagu and Lord Lytton will, no doubt, appear before the Committee from time to time to give information or make suggestions.

Lord Chelmsford, the retiring Viceroy has been invited to accept nomination, and Lord Sydenham, who retired from the Joint Committee when the rules under the new Act were under consideration, will serve. The newcomers on the Lords panel (for the membership is raised from 7 to 11 for each House) will probably include Lords Meston, Carmichael, Lamington, and Olwyd, and on that of the House of Commons Sir W. Joynson-Hicks and Commander Wedgwood. Lord Selborne will not serve again, and it is expected that his place as chairman will be taken by Lord Illingford, who was Under-Secretary for India during the greater part of the war.

CHUCKLES.

Jock and Sandy strolled into a fair, among the attractions of which was a special kind of switchback. Standing out against its unusual colouring was the legend in huge letters—Funicular Railway. Long and earnestly they gazed.

"Aye," said Jock, "that's richt. It is a funny colour."

The following little tit-bit (says the London Morning Post) was recently overheard in Hyde Park. It came from an orator who seemed to know his art well, and holding forth to a considerable crowd.

"The man in the street," he cried, "is a most excellent authority on all things—"(loud cheers from a section of the audience)—"on all things," went on the speaker, "appertaining to the street."

It was in one of those restaurants which are all gold and white paint, and the band was blaring out its most blatant banalities.

When they had finished a tired-looking diner beckoned to the conductor.

"D'you ever play anything by request?" he asked.

"Certainly, sir," cooed the maestro.

"Well, then," retorted the client, "for the love o' Mikego and play draughts till I've finished my dinner."

It was the Sabbath, and as the erring daughter, in much fear and trepidation, approached the house at 10 p.m., she remembered the text of the sermon which had been concluded nearly two hours before—"A soft answer turneth away wrath."

"Come here, ye bezom," roared her saintly parent as she entered.

"D'ye ken what ye are, ye dochter o' Belial?"

"Yes, father," was her dutiful reply.

"A soft answer is whiles a daft answer," she murmured, ten minutes later, as she slunk away to bed.

Mr Justice Darling is puzzled.

"Who," he asks, "is Old Nick?"

Most of us will be able to give him Lordship a prompt and emphatic reply; but from what is the name derived? Who was the original "Old Nick"?

At least two prominent figures in literature have assigned the "honour" to Machiavelli (his Christian name being Niccolo.) Samuel Butler, for instance in his Hudibras, lays it forth thus:—

"Nick Machiavel had ne'er a trick,

"Tho' he save his name to our old Nick."

Then Macaulay, in his trenchant defence of the Florentine's character, remarks:—"Nor have our own countrymen been backward in testifying their opinion of his merits. Out of his surname they have coined an epithet for a knave, and out of his Christian name a synonym for the Devil."

The wedding group on the parlour wall was brought down for inspection. The likenesses were pronounced excellent.

All but one—the bridegroom's.

"Whatever made him look like that? He looks as if he's got apoplexy," I inquired.

The old lady said brightly:—

"There! I wondered whether you'd notice our George, poor boy! But it was the photographer's fault. George, he was just taking a deep breath when the photographer under his cloth calls out, 'Keep just as you are.' And the poor boy had to hold his breath for nearly three minutes before he'd got 'em right and taken the group."

"Fit to burst he were!"

We have been making merry lately over Lot's wife. And now (says the London Morning Post) comes along that well-known artist, Mr. Donald Maxwell, who tells us in his new book, "A Painter in Palestine," that the story of Lot's wife is not incredible.

If she got in a sandstorm near the Dead Sea, he declares, then she would soon be a mere body encrusted in salt. As a matter of fact both Josephus and the "Book of Wisdom" speak of the pillar of salt as still existing. Until quite recently, at any rate, there was still standing on the hill of Usdum, at the south-west end of the Dead Sea, "a high round pillar of crystalline salt about forty feet high."

This may have been the pillar referred to by Josephus, and perhaps that which tradition had in view from the outset.

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Of course, the key to the situation involves familiarity, more or less, with that mysterious ritual known as the "horseman's word."

Simple exhortations, such as, "Steady, lass!" "Gee up!" are self-explanatory. But when you hear a perspiring ploughman, in a crooning monotone, counselling his plodding Clydesdales to "Vein, vein!" and "Yield, yield!"—what on earth can he mean?

Then there is the advice tendered to the man in the furrow by his coach:—"Faule her weel owre, Geordie, a shade mair yird at the knowe yonder, —fine man, fine—tichter yer croon—lacken—guid, guid!"

STINNES'S SCHEMES IN AUSTRIA.

Securing the Iron Industries.

Light has now been thrown on Herr Hugo Stinnes's financial scheme in Austria, recently mentioned by our Berlin Correspondent in connection with the "flight" of German capital into foreign countries—beyond the reach of those who would search the pockets of Germany's rich industrialists, writes a correspondent in the Times.

Stinnes has now, after protracted negotiations, bought up an absolute majority of the shares in the Alpine-Motors works in Styria, the largest industrial undertaking left to German Austria. The fact is that Stinnes and his group, who, of course, are fighting the Entente tooth and nail, were persuaded to take action to prevent the valuable ore mines in Styria from falling into the hands of Englishmen or Frenchmen; and the transaction began as a pan-German move on the part of Castiglioni, a prominent Viennese financier.

Before the war the Alpine-Montan Works played an important part in the provision of iron for Italy and the Balkans. Its transference means the development of a rich and promising trade with Yugoslavia, Hungary, and South-Eastern Europe in favour of the Westphalian owners; the stabilising of kindred German concerns in Silesia and the Ruhr; and the settlement of a further considerable sum of money outside the German frontier. An exchange of ore and coke between Styria and the Ruhr, and an Emden-Trieste steamship service, are mentioned, and the whole deal amply illustrates the confidence of the industrialists in the future of Central Europe.

The incorporation of the Styrian works into the Rhine-Elbe-Siemens Union is not the only enterprise affecting Austria in which Stinnes is interested. His next move is expected to be in connection with large iron-works in Graz and Trieste with an extensive export-trade. It is also believed that he intends to buy up the Austrian State Industrial Works.

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF SCIENCE.

Mr. G. H. Knibbs, the Commonwealth Statistician, has been appointed Director of the Australian Bureau of Science and Industry.

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

Banks.	
H.K. & S. Bank	b. 815 sa. 815/20
East Asia	b. 125
Marine Insurances.	
Cantons	n. 440
North China	n. 153
Unions	b. 265
Yangtzes	n. 25 1/2
Far Easterns	b. 20
Fire Insurances.	
China Fires	n. 130
H. K. Fires	n. 325
Shipping.	
Douglases	b. 64
H.K. Steamboats	b. 26
Indos (Pref.)	b. & sa. 35
Indo Def. Lon/Reg.	b. 295
Indo Def. H. K. Reg.	b. 290
Shells	b. 110/
Ferries	b. 33
Refineries.	
Sugars	n. 240
Malabons	n. 55
Mining.	
Kailans	sa. 101-
Langkate	n. 13
Shanghai Loans	n. 13
Shai Explorations	b. \$ 1
Raubis	b. 24/-
Tronchs	n. 15/-
Ural Caspians	n. 15/-
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.	
H.K. Wharves	sa. 98
K. Docks	s. 215
Shai Docks	sa. 141
N. Engineerings	n. 15 1/2
Lands, Hotels & Buildings.	
Centrals	b. 139
H.K. Hotels	b. 175
H.K. Lands	b. 197 sa. 196/200
H'phreys Est.	sa. 11 1/2
K'loon Lands	b. 35
L. Reclamations	b. 127
West Points	b. 62
Cotton Mills.	
Ewos	b. 21
Kung Yiks	b. —
Lau Kung Mow	b. —
Orientalis	b. & sa. 16 1/2
Shai Cottons	b. 134
Yangtzespoos	b. —
Miscellaneous.	
Cements	b. 14 1/4 sa. 14 1/2
China Light old s.	12 1/2
Do. Light new s.	11 1/2
China Providents n.	11 1/2
Dairy Farms	n. 29
Electrics H. K.	n. 21 3/4/32
Electrics Macao	n. 40
Hongkong Ropes	b. 26 1/2
Hk. Tramways	b. 11 1/2
Peak Trams, old	b. 9 1/4
Do. new	b. 1
Steam Laundries	n. 7 3/4
Steel Foundries	b. 8
Water-works	n. 16 3/4
Watsons	n. 8
Wm. Powells	b. 18
Wisemans	b. 53

Hongkong, April 29, 1921.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS NOT REMOVING.

Senhor da Cunha, President of the Council of the League of Nations, has authorized the statement that rumours to the effect that the transfer of the seat of the League from Geneva is under consideration are without foundation.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of May, 1921, at NOON, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit of passing the following resolutions:—

- That the Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation be and they are hereby requested and authorised by and on behalf of the shareholders of the Company to take the steps necessary for the introduction of an Ordinance into the Legislative Council of the Colony of Hongkong and for the enactment of the same by the Governor of Hongkong with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof to effect the amendments necessary to the Ordinances under which the Company is incorporated so as to allow of the capital of the Company being from time to time increased from 20 millions of dollars the present authorised capital of the Company to 50 millions of dollars.
- That the Capital of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation be forthwith increased from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 by the creation of 40,000 New Shares of \$125 each to be issued at the price of £70 on the terms after mentioned. Shareholders on the Eastern Registers to pay for their allotments at the rate of exchange for the Company's demand Bills on London on the day on which the instalments are due.
- That the said New Shares be in the first instance, in such manner as the Directors shall prescribe for that purpose, offered to shareholders in the proportion of one New Share for every three shares of which on the 28th day of May, 1921, Shareholders shall respectively be the registered Holders, and that any New Shares not accepted by Shareholders within the time limited by the Directors for that purpose be disposed of and allotted by the Directors in such manner and at such price as in their discretion they shall think best in the interests of the Company.

- That the payment of the sum of £70 per share for each of the said New Shares be made as follows, viz.—1st instalment of £35 on the 1st day of July, 1921, 2nd and final instalment of £35 on the 1st day of October, 1921.
- That the Directors issue to Shareholders, holding shares less than or not a multiple of three, a fractional certificate in respect of each share less than three or in excess of a multiple of three and allot one New Share to every person who shall produce three such Fractional Certificates on or before the 1st day of July, 1921, and pay the first instalment in respect thereof.
- That after payment of the first instalment, and pending payment of the remaining instalment, Scrip Certificates in such form as the Directors may determine be issued in respect of such New Shares entitling the holders on payment of the remaining instalment, and subject to such other terms as to approval, date for lodging scrip certificates and otherwise as the Directors may prescribe, to be registered as the owners of the shares respectively represented by such Scrip Certificates.

- That interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum be allowed out of the profits of the Company on instalments paid in advance of the dates when the same become due, and that registered holders of Scrip Certificates for New Shares be entitled in respect of such New Shares to participate in future dividends on an equality with the old shares, in proportion to the instalments paid up, and from due dates for payment of same.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Monday the 2nd May, 1921 commencing at 11 a.m. at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

10 bolts each about 100 yards No. 1 Woodberry Cotton Canvas
15 bolts each about 100 yards No. 3 Woodberry Cotton Canvas
100 bolts each 36 yards Imperial Crown Tarpaulin Canvas
60 bolts each 36 yards "Flag Brand" David Lowe & Co's Strong Tarpaulin Canvas
1'0 bolts each 31 yards "Flag Brand" Bleached Canvas

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMBERT BROS., Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Monday, the 23rd May, 1921, commencing at 10.30 a.m. at the premises of the China Mining & Smelting Co. Ltd. Lowu.

The Plant of the above mentioned Company

Comprising all the Machinery, Tools, Spares, etc

(To be put up in one lot. Should the property be not disposed of in this manner, the plant will be sold piecemeal.)

Terms: Cash on delivery

N. B. Intending purchasers can travel by the train leaving Kowloon at 9.15 a.m. and can return by the train leaving Sum Chuen at 11.40 a.m.

Inspection orders may be had on application to the undersigned.

LAMBERT BROS., Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Saturday, the 30th April, 1921, commencing at 11 a.m.

at No. 23 Godown of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., Kowloon.

(for account of the concerned)

25 Bales "Blue Stripe" Gunnies (2 1/4 lbs.)
and afterwards at No. 51 Godown
50 Bales Heavy Coes "Green Stripe" Gunnies (2 1/4 lbs.)
25 Bales Liverpool Twill, 3 Blue-Stripe Gunnies, 44" x 26 1/2 x 2 1/2 lbs. (8 x 8)

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMBERT BROS., Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Saturday, the 30th April, 1921 at 12 o'clock noon at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

5 cases Coloured Woollen Yarns 3 ply Rose Wheeling
6 pieces White Drills
1 case Chocolates
(to be put up in lots suitable to purchasers)
50 cases Cylon Tea
15 rolls Black Wire Mesh 56" x 150"
400lbs. Greasy Packing

Terms: Cash on delivery

LAMBERT BROS., Auctioneers.

8. That interest at the rate of 8 per centum per annum be charged on each instalment not punctually paid, and be paid with each such instalment.

9. That all moneys received from premium on the said New Shares be added to the Sterling Reserve Fund.

For The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,

A. G. STEPHEN, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1921.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A European with 5 years' experience in office work (shipping) in Europe and one year's experience in China seeks employment. Please apply immediately to Box No. 554 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—A European Gentleman who has been in China one year wishes to work his passage to Europe and/or America as Purser or Steward. No salary wanted. Speaks three languages. Please apply to Box No. 555 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—European, 33, seeks employment any Capacity. Motor line preferred. Partnership of same considered. Good knowledge of Cantonese. Box 552 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—Junior Assistant for Shipping and Trading Office. Apply stating experience, and salary required to Box 553 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—Flat or small house, unfurnished, from end of May, Kowloon or Hongkong, reply to Box No. 550 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—Lady Stenotypist seeks position in any office. Apply Box 556 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—Flats in Tavri Building, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Apply to J. P. Vasunia, 38 Wyndham Street, 1st Floor.

TO LET.—7 Roomed House with spacious garden and Garage, in Peace Avenue, Ho Mun Tin. Furnished or unfurnished. Apply to A. Lopes c/o The Bank Line Ltd. or 7 Liberty Ave., Ho Mun Tin.

FOR SALE.

SWEET PEAS.—For sale a few packets of seed saved from my own plants. Delivery now at proper sowing season. A. Nicol, Quarry Bay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Register of Shares of the Corporation will be closed from Thursday 5th May to Saturday 28th May (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1921.

IMPORTS & EXPORTS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that from May 1st the Permit Office of this Department will close at 1 p.m. on Saturdays instead of 4 p.m.

N. L. SMITH,
Superintendent,
Imports and Exports,
Hongkong, 26th April, 1921.

NOTICE.

The 2/Wiltshire Regiment will hold their Regimental Sports on Thursday, April 28th at 1.30 p.m. at Sookompo.

Major C. A. Law and The Officers will be at Home on the ground and will be very glad to see their friends, if they will kindly accept this notice as an invitation.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

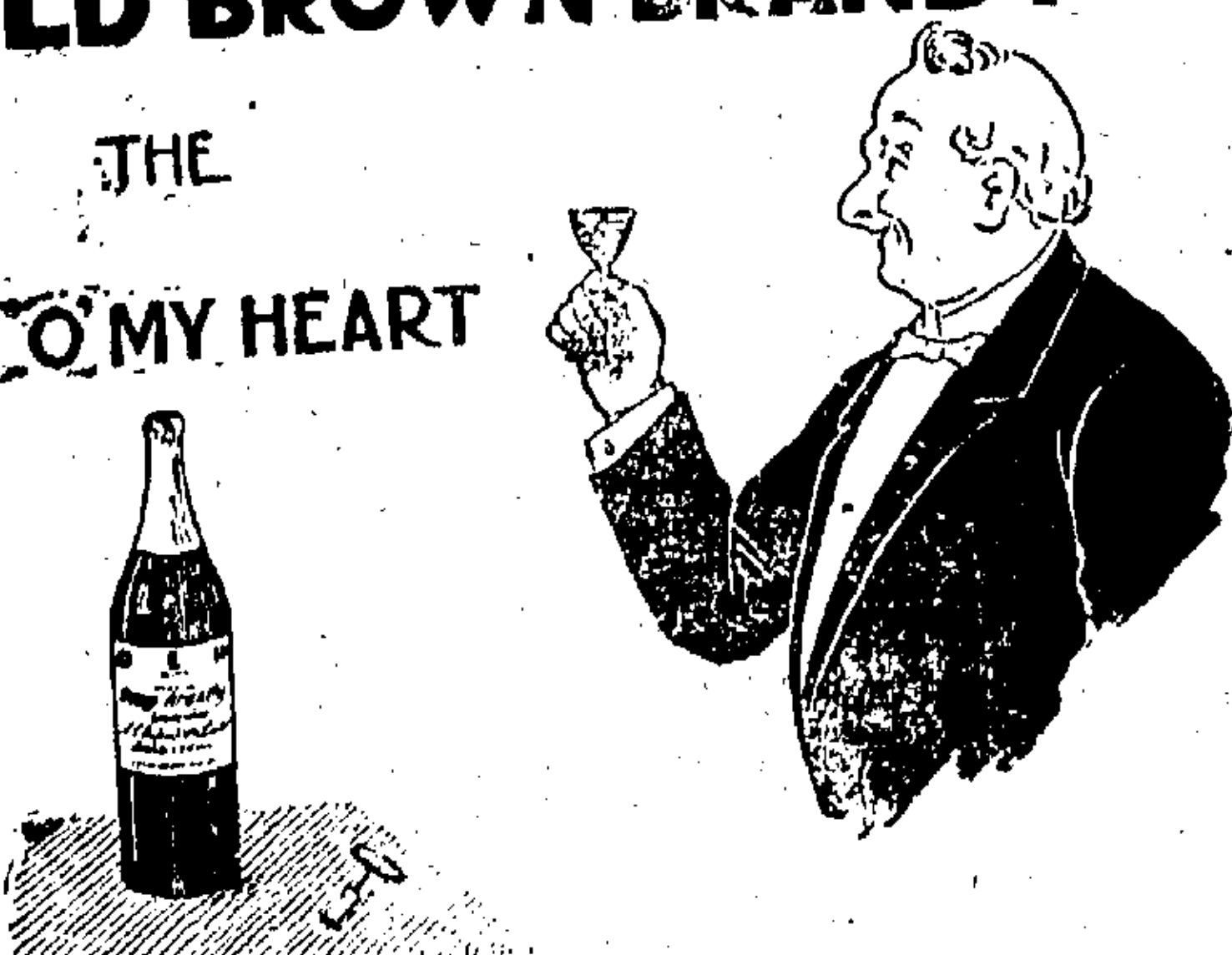
Tuesday the 3rd May, 1921 commencing at 11 a.m. at the godowns of the Yaumati Godown Co., Yaumati

59 cases Window Glasses
34 kegs Wire Nails
8 packages Wire Nails
6 bundles Iron Square Bars
2 bundles Iron Tubes
18 pieces Iron Tubes
3 Stoves
1 Typewriter
1 Cash Register

Terms: Cash on delivery.
LAMBERT BROS., Auctioneers.

WATSON
E
OLD BROWN BRANDY

THE
PEG O MY HEART



A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
HONGKONG.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union.
Office address: 11, Ice House Street.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1921.

THE WISDOM SHOP.

Casting the editorial eye over a bulky home journal the other day it lit with some relief, after heavy columns ancient Ireland, reparations, and battleships, upon a little collection of "sayings of the week." Instruction is sometimes met with in these collections, entertainment too. Not infrequently, it must be said, the entertainment is that derived from pretentious fatuity masquerading as wisdom. On the whole the present collection merits a few words of attention, no other theme pressing. The collections have the attraction of variety—variety of subject, variety in the station and outlook of the speaker or writer. The list leads off with a remark from Mr. J. W. Davis—no doubt the popular gentleman who has lately been U.S. Ambassador to the Court of St. James. "Militarism is a danger and not a safeguard," says Mr. Davis. Thus *si vis pacem, para bellum* is deleted from the diplomatist's text-book at a stroke, and on his return to America we may expect to find Mr. Davis advocating the abolition of the U.S. Navy. Perhaps, though, Mr. Davis does not mean quite this. Presumably by "militarism" he means deliberately basing policy upon force.

Policy and militarism have often been associated with the next speaker on the list, Mr. Churchill, but the former First Lord of the Admiralty, who is notoriously versatile, is here discussing not the sword but the pen. "There is no doubt that the first effect of knowledge is to cramp the style," says Winston, whose observation possesses plenty of truth, if little originality. Evidently, though, he was driving the point home rather than professing to enunciate something new. The man of a few plain ideas has a straight road to definite expression; the man of wide knowledge is beset by his *embarras de riches*—at least until he has thoroughly assimilated his accumulated stock, which may be a lengthy task. Then we have Lady Bonham-Carter, the charming and gifted lady who was Miss Violet Asquith until she married her father's private secretary. "Hatred does not live in the hearts of youth; it is only the hobby of old age," is her ladyship's contribution—as to which we will only say that we hope the first part is true and the second not. Dr. Lyttelton, formerly Headmaster of Eton, lifts us into the realms of immortality with the affirmation, "My conception of life after death is that it is one of endless growth in knowledge, activity, and love." So vast a theme—the theme of themes—cannot be discussed in a line, so for the time we pass on.

Next comes reference to one who has just retired from the glare that beats about a throne—for so we may regard the White House (and a very big "throne," too). "It was not Wilson who failed in Paris, but humanity itself," says General Smuts in a notable, even noble, tribute to the man who was lately first citizen of the Great Republic. Already there are signs that American opinion, not actuated by compassion only, is again re-aligning itself in relation to Mr. Wilson. We fancy somehow that that caustic judge, Carlyle, would have said a good word for the author of the League of Nations. Sir Frederick Banbury strikes a note of another kind when he tells us: "There is no greater calamity than to be left a modest competence." Shall we hail Solomon, or confess that we would not unwillingly accept the risk? Lord Leverhulme also touches a monetary key—"I hate debentures as the devil hates holy water," says his lordship. Lacking the context, we can only offer a provisional opinion. If the debentures were charged upon our assets, we might share Lord Leverhulme's attitude; if charged upon somebody else's, we might think them rather a good security, seeing that debentures usually carry priority.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

The Opium Revenue.

Inasmuch as there has been a great deal said lately about the decreasing income the Colony is receiving from its opium monopoly there is added interest attaching to the figures regarding the opium traffic contained in the annual report of the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, extracts from which were given in last night's *Hongkong Telegraph*. Within two years the revenue from this source has dwindled by half and this year it will be even lower than that. His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government recently questioned whether this abnormal reduction was due to less opium smoking or to the smuggling of cheap opium into the Colony, his view inclining to the latter cause. After our perusal of the Superintendent's figures our view is in that direction also, for we find that although the number of opium seizures in 1920 were 444 compared with 379 in 1919 the amount of opium and gross involved was 126,453 taels as against 30,089 taels the year previously. Whilst these greater captures are a compliment to our Revenue Officers they also prove that smuggling is taking place on a far larger scale than before. The amount of prepared opium seized in 1920 was nearly three times the quantity seized in 1919, and it is fairly safe to assume that the opium successfully smuggled increased in pretty much the same ratio. So long as the Hongkong Government keeps its price of the drug up to the extremely high figure it is at present, so long will smuggling be made attractive and lucrative. But, we are told, it is all in accordance with the Government's policy to keep opium consumption down to the legitimate requirements of our population, and so there is little else to be done than hope that our revenue and preventive officers will be as successful as is ever possible by the system under which they work in tracking illicit parcels of the drug. If we keep the price up and try to enforce a strict monopoly it is only reasonable to expect that many chances will be taken.

An Appreciation.

Whilst we are on the subject of the opium it would be fitting to record the appreciation that all must feel for the work accomplished by our Imports and Exports Department. It is very cogently remarked in the report of the Superintendent that during the year no fewer than 422,829 permits, etc., were issued under the Importation and Exportation Ordinance of 1915—nearly half a million permits under this heading alone. If we think then of all the extra work entailed under the opium monopoly, the clerking and checking involved by the collection of duty on tobacco and intoxicating liquors and the preparation of the carefully compiled analyses periodically presented to the public we can soon get some idea of the vast amount of detail work the Department is called upon to perform. More especially is this the case by reason of the absence of Customs House machinery—machinery that would have to be provided if this Colony ever abandoned further its claim to a "free" status. It is noteworthy to observe also that the Department was carried on at much less cost than it was in 1919. We heartily commend these facts to merchants and shippers in the hope that when some trifling delay or inconvenience is prone to try their patience, the memory of the big work accomplished will inspire a thoughtful toleration.

The Trade Slump.

Our Singapore correspondent's telegram yesterday giving figures to prove the slump in trade conditions of the F.M.S. could scarcely have made cheerful reading for those in this Colony who are financially interested in the doings of the Southern colonists. In 1919 Malaya exported 190 million dollars worth of goods more than she bought (a really wonderful trade balance in her favour) but in 1920 she bought 150 million dollars worth of goods more than she sold. The difference is really remarkable and if Malaya's figures can be taken as an index of what has been happening in the East all round, one can readily understand the growl so persistently heard from merchants. But one must be beware of figures when they

DAY BY DAY.

MONEY OUGHT NEVER TO BE THE CONSIDERATION IN MARRIAGE, BUT IT ALWAYS OUGHT TO BE A CONSIDERATION.—G. H. Lorimer.

There were five more cases of small-pox reported yesterday resulting in the death of all the sufferers, who were Chinese.

The Associação Portuguesa de Socorros Mutuos (says *Religio e Patria*) intends to acquire land for the erection of houses for the benefit of its members, under a system of payment by monthly instalments, by which a tenant of a house will eventually become the owner.

Our Camera News page tomorrow will contain pictures of the following:—Mr. and Mrs. D. McMurray and also a group picture of their wedding; contestants at the cricket match between the staff and pupils of Queen's College and the Q.C.O.B.A.; group taken at the Q.C.O.B.A. dinner; Ng Sze-kwong Tennis Singles Champion and the beautiful Winter Garden of the S.S. Taiyo Maru (formerly S.S. Cap Finisterre).

A boy, arrested by C. plain Lawrence yesterday in consequence of his loss of a fountain pen in Queen's Road Central last Saturday, was this morning charged before Magistrate Lind-sell. Mr. H. K. Woo, defending, said it was a genuine case of mistaken identity and that he could produce a dozen witnesses to prove an *alibi*. The case was adjourned until Monday, bail being fixed at \$250.

Four weeks' hard labour and four hours' stocks was the penalty meted out to a fitter employed at the Kowloon Docks for attempting to obtain money by false pretences from his employers. It was stated that defendant was seen leaving the dock gate by the gatekeeper and hanging a boiler-maker's ticket on a board. He was arrested on suspicion and enquiries disclosed that defendant was a fitter and as such had no right to carry a boiler-maker's ticket. If defendant had succeeded in eluding the gatekeeper he would have been able to obtain a full day's pay for half a day's work. The holder of the boiler-maker's ticket in question would have suffered. Inspector Aris informed his Worship that defendant was detained at the docks for five hours before he was handed over to the police. Mr. Lind-sell advised a representative from the Kowloon Docks to send for the police as soon as possible in future criminal cases.

FEARS OF BOLSHEVISM.

Shanghai Chinese Take Precautions.

It is reported from Shanghai (says the *London Times*) that Chinese authorities in Shanghai fear that a propaganda on Bolshevism will be started on the occasion of Labour Day on May 1st and the Commissioner of Defence acting in accordance with instructions from the Peking Government has issued a proclamation to the following effect:

1. All superior military officers must censor all printed matters of violent character and prevent them from being distributed among the troops.
2. All Bolsheviki printed matters found should be burned.
3. Troops are not allowed to mingle with pedestrians and no persons except soldiers are allowed to pass overnight in barracks.
4. All superior military officers should lecture to their respective troops on the subject of "Faithful Service to the Country."

concern values, for 1919 was a year of inflated prices and 1920 a year of more or less slumped prices. The actual quantity of goods handled has certainly been far less, but not to quite the same extent as figures showing values would seem to indicate. We are all waiting for those better times that are so often spoken of and there is more than a mere platitude contained in what Mr. Gibbons, of Singapore said when he remarked that "good would possibly come out of evil; teaching men to run their businesses more economically and on a sounder basis."

THE BOOKSHELF.

(By "Librarian").

JUDGES AS HUMORISTS.

Judges are supposed to be solemn sort of folk, or, if not that, then dry-as-dust characters. Often they are one or the other, perhaps both. Not always, though. By contrast we have the phrase "judicial humour", albeit this is sometimes used to denote the lack thereof. Flashes of humour do ray down from the Bench at times, and within bounds these are welcome. Courts should be serious, but a human element is no drawback to the administration of justice. The gloomy atmosphere usually encountered within the walls of the court needs some enlivening touch. Jeffreys, of iniquitous memory, was a jester, but a most brutal one. In later history an amusing characteristic of some occupants of the Bench has been their foible for affecting innocence—or ignorance (e.g. Who is Charlie Chaplin?) This latter type of exhibition is destructive of the reputation for omniscience with which judges, like journalists, have been credited by popular tradition. Rather different was the jocosity of the judge in a lawsuit concerning a young actress who temporarily left the stage for a stay on the Continent in order to complete her education. "When a young lady has been on the stage," observed his lordship, "I should have thought she hadn't much left to learn."

Perhaps the best-known jester among modern occupants of the Bench was the late Metropolitan Magistrate whose sallies were famous under the name of "Plowdenisms," if they did sometimes include a frivolous note. A vein of humour runs through Judge Parry, who for a number of years presided over Manchester County Court before his transfer to a London Court. His Honour has written plays and books in the intervals of his judicial duties. Judge Parry is not an Adonis, and a few weeks ago it transpired in court that a certain litigant remembered his Honour by his "ugly face." Even then Judge Parry seemed to see something funny in the situation! Once in a way a gem of sparkling wit emanates from the Bench, but it means a search through many prosy columns to rescue these specimens from their hiding-places. Somewhere I think there must be, as there ought to be, a collection of them—just where I cannot remember.

A volume entitled "Stray Thoughts and Memoirs," by the late Judge Rentoul, now edited by his sister, has led me into these observations. The book does not contain—not chiefly, at any rate—the author's dicta from the Bench, for much of it refers to previous stages of his career; but there are many entertaining pages, as might be expected from a genial Irishman.

Some of the most amusing stories in the book are those in which Judge Rentoul recalls his electioneering experiences:—

When speaking once in Wales at a very large meeting in the constituency of the present Prime Minister, I acted on an opinion I have always held, that those on the platform should join in the applause accorded by the audience to any speaker, and should not maintain an attitude of indifference and stultifying repose.

The speeches, with the exception of my own, were in Welsh, but, true to my principle, I tried to outdo the audience in applause, and only learned afterwards, to my chagrin, that all the speeches expressed the warmest approbation of myself and the great influence my visit to the constituency was sure to have!

Here is another electioneering episode:—

Once when speaking in Barrow-in-Furness for the late Sir Charles Cazalet, I felt bewildered by the amusement that was evoked every time I alluded to the opposing candidate (Sir Christopher Furness). Each mention of his name was greeted with loud laughter, which surprised me greatly, as he was a foeman fully worthy of our steel and in no respect a subject for derision.

It was only after the meeting was over that I learned, to my consternation, that all through the evening I had called him Sir Christopher Columbus!

The explanation is, that my boy was preparing, as part of his school-work, an essay on

the great explorer, and his name had been dinned into my ears for some weeks prior to the meeting.

Judge Rentoul was fond of telling stories against himself, as in the narrative of how he was mistaken for a butler:—

I had been speaking for Mr. W. Whitelaw, M.P., for Perth, and in a railway carriage on my return journey I happened to mention in conversation with a fellow traveller the name of Mr. Whitelaw's residence, "Huntingtower," whereupon a man opposite looked at me with great interest and asked, "How long were you there?" "Four days," I replied. "Oh, you had bad luck," he said. "I stayed two years." This man had been butler there and thought I had succeeded to the onerous position, and, proving unfit for my duties, had been the victim of summary dismissal.

The book is not intended as a full autobiography; it is a volume of racy and pleasing memories of a varied life.

Lord Howard de Walden is well known for his interest in drama and his association with the Haymarket Theatre. He is also, as "Thomas Evelyn Ellis," the author of a trilogy of plays in blank verse, "The Cauldron of Annwn." They have already attained publicity and success, as set to music by Mr. Josef Holbrooke, and produced in opera form. Mr. Werner Laurie has now arranged to publish a fine, limited edition of the plays, with each copy signed by the author. It has been set in an eighteenth century font of type, which will, it is thought, be likable to book collectors and lovers of Welsh folk-lore.

Mr. John Drinkwater's new historical play on Mary Queen of Scots is not a play of intrigue nor a romantic melodrama, nor

a pageant of colourful and ramantic contrasts, though Mary's life was all these. It concentrates on her as girl and woman, on her heart and soul, which, after three centuries, still remain baffling secrets. Mr. Maurice Hewlett dug for them in his "Queen's Quair," and others will continue to dig for them. The time of Mr. Drinkwater's play is Mary's early years in Scotland, when she was a tall, fair lass, a lily from France wintering in the dour down of John Knox.

It is understood that Mr. Rudyard Kipling is writing a book in which the Great War and his great grief come together. This is a history of the Irish Guards, the regiment in which his only son, John, was serving when he was killed. Many war books there have been, but here is one particular and distinguished and it is nearly finished.

Mr. W. B. Yeats introduces an anthology, "Irish Poets of To-day," edited by Mr. L. D'O. Walters, which Fisher Unwin announces.

Mr. Paget Toynbee, a famous Dante scholar, has a new volume of "Dante Studies" nearly ready with the Oxford Press.

PRINCE'S GIFT TO THE PUBLIC.

Prince Fumimaro Konoye is preparing to make public all the books and documents in his family for the interest of the public. The house of Prince Konoye is one of the old five houses qualified for regency to the Imperial House of Japan and in the archives of the family there is much material for historians and archeologists and if these are made public, the experts expect that there will be found many useful records of the history of civilisation in Japan.

Between Ourselves

By Robt. MacWhirter.

Now, children, tomorrow is Saturday. Look at this picture and repeat slowly after me.



OH; SEE THE MAN.

WHAT HAS HE GOT IN HIS HAND? IS IT A BOMB?

NO, THE MAN IS NOT A BOLSHEVİK.

AL-THOUGH HIS LANGUAGE IS AT TIMES VERY UP-SETTING.

WHAT DOES THE MAN DO WITH THE BLACK OBJECT THEN?

THE MAN IS A BOWLER AND THE BALL IN HIS HAND IS MADE OF WOOD.

HIS WIFE SOMETIMES SAYS THAT HIS HEAD IS MADE OF THE SAME MATERIAL BUT THEN SHE IS LIKE THE BOWL ITSELF, VERY MUCH BIASED.

HAS HE NOT A GRACEFUL AT-TITUDE?

YES, BUT IT IMPROVES AFTER HE THROWS THE BOWL. THEN HE VERY OFTEN LOOKS LIKE A CRAB WALKING SIDEWAYS.

IS HE NOT A POWERFUL MAN?

NO, BOWLING IS A GENTLE GAME EXCEPT WHEN THE BOWL IS STEAMY AND THEN IT OVERSHOTS THE JACK BY TEN YARDS OR MORE.

WHAT DOES THE BOWLER DO THEN?

HE, AS OFTEN AS NOT, SAYS THAT THE BOWL SLIP-PEDED OUT OF HIS HAND BUT HIS SKIP ALWAYS COM-FORTS HIM BY SAY-ING THAT IT IS LY-ING, IN A GOOD PLACE.

WHICH IS THE BEST PLACE AT THE GREEN?

OPINIONS DIFFER, BUT MANY BOWLERS HAVE BEEN KNOWN TO PREF-ER THE BAR.

IS THIS A HARD POSITION TO GET TO?

NO, BUT IT IS A MOST DIFFICULT PLACE TO GET OUT OF, ESPECIALLY AFTER EIGHT O'CLOCK.

DOES THE BOWLER HAVE TO USE MUCH BIAS WHEN HE IS THERE?

NO, THE BIAS COMES NATURALLY AFTER THE THIRD OR FOURTH ONE.

AH! THEN THE MAN DOES NOT ALWAYS GO IN A STRAIGHT LINE.

NO, HE MUST COME UP SOME-TIMES ON THE BACK HAND.

IS THIS A VERY DIFFICULT THING TO DO?

YES, BUT SO LONG AS YOU HAVE A SILVER SPOON IN YOUR POCKET YOUR WIFE WILL NOT COMPLAIN ABOUT YOUR BAD LIE.

IS THE SILVER SPOON HARD TO WIN?

NO, YOUR OPPONENT DOES NOT MIND THE DOLLAR TWENTY IF YOU WERE NOT SUCH A ROT-TEN PLAYER.

IS THE SKIP FULL OF A-GIL-ITY?

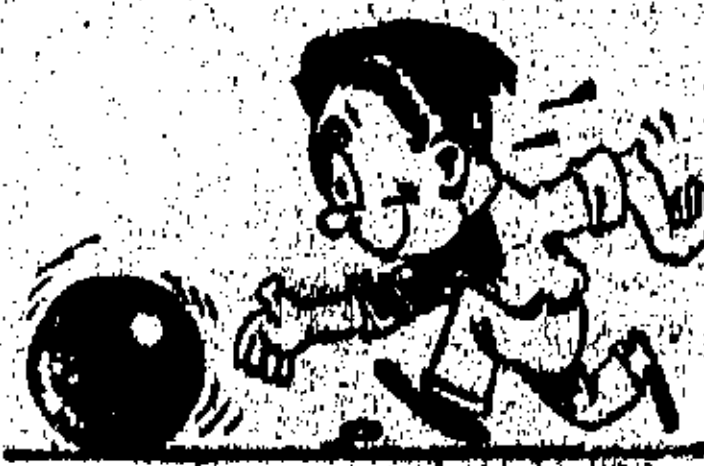
NO, ALL THE SKIP IS FULL OF IS STRANGE TALK, NUT-BROWN ALE AND ROT-TEN ADVICE WHICH NO ONE PAYS ANY HEED TO.

IS NOT BOWLS A POPULAR GAME?

YES, THE BAR CHITS HAVE BEEN KNOWN TO BE HEAVY BUT NOT NEARLY SO LARGE AS THE PLAY-ER'S HEAD NEXT MORN-ING.

MAY WE NOT ALL PLAY BOWLS?

NO, WE CANNOT ALL BE SO FOR-TUN-ATE. BY THE TIME WE HAVE TAKEN THE WIFE TO THE COR-ON-ETON SATUR-DAY AND TWICE TO CHURCH ON SUN-DAY THERE IS ONLY LIGHT ENOUGH LEFT TO WAITE OUT THE CO-M-PRA-DOR'S BOOK.

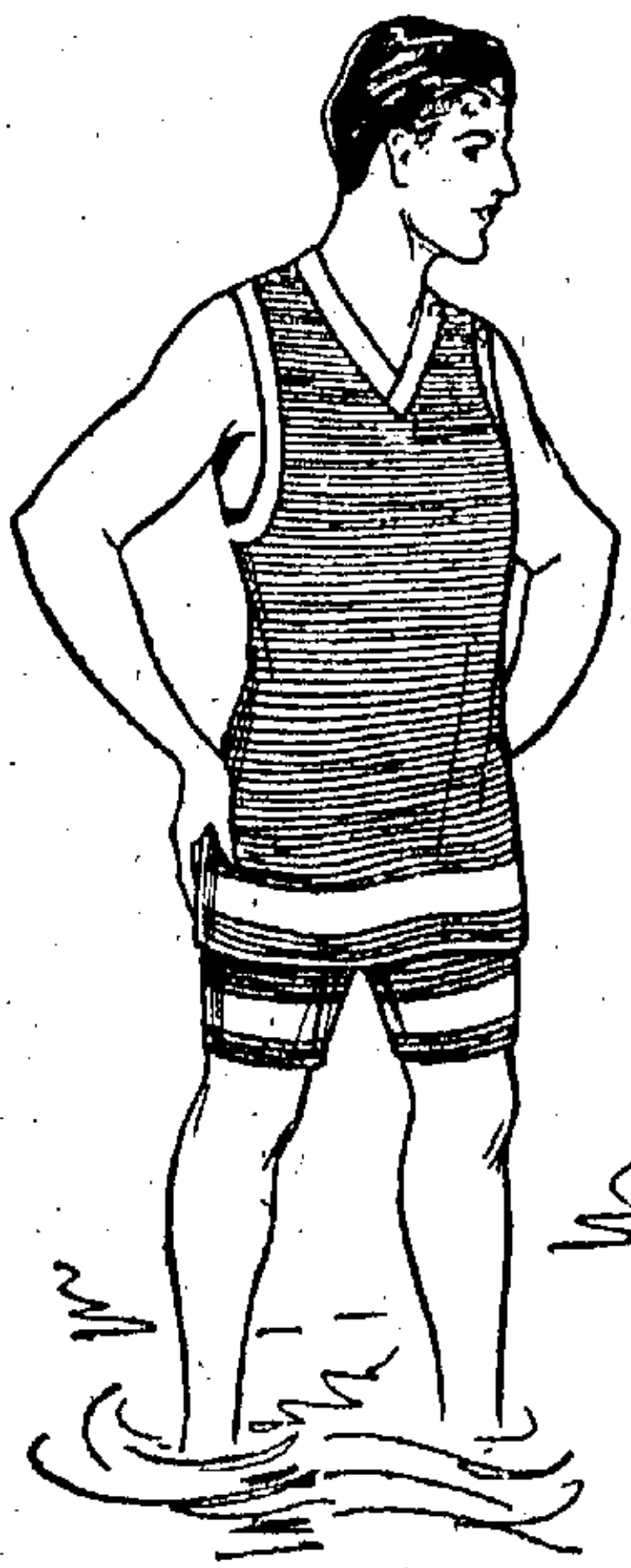


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\$2.75 to \$12.50 a suit.

For CHILDREN,

\$1.25 to \$4.00 a suit.

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OF WHITE TENNIS SHOES
JUST ARRIVED

YEE SANG FAT CO.

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TO-DAY'S
MISCELLANY.

Mr. Charles Hughes, the new U.S. Secretary of State—an office likely to be restored to the importance it held before the "autocratic" Administrations of Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson,—has had a curious career. Many of his achievements have been carried through in face of opposition from his own party machine. He came into prominence in the great campaign against "insurance corruption," and it is now 15 years since he was nominated for the Governorship of New York and fought a stirring battle in which he received support from the most powerful paper on the opposite side of politics, and also from President Roosevelt, who sent Elihu Root to help the Democrat campaign. Mr. Hughes was elected, and embarked on that struggle against race-course betting which did him no good with his own party. When he stood again the Republicans were itching to turn him out; but Roosevelt, though by this time alienated from Hughes, forbade them to do so, and Hughes came back. In 1916 he had the curious experience of being "President-elect for an hour," confusion in the counting having given rise to a wide belief that he was the new President instead of Wilson.

In the obituary notices of Dean Farrar's widow, who died recently it is mentioned that she was accustomed to correct her husband's proof-sheets for him. Dean Farrar, whose own handwriting was none of the clearest, was not the only prolific author who has found proof-reading a burden. Sir Leslie Stephen—so his biographer, Professor Maitland, tells us—was constantly receiving long lists of errata sent him by friends. He explained that he could not keep his mind at the proof corrector's level. "That misprint of 'dreams' for 'drums,'" he writes in a letter to Lowell, "is enough to make one curse the art of printing. It would be so, at least, if I were a less hardened offender, but I have such a gift for misprints as few people can boast. I never look at an article of mine after it has been published without finding a bushel." There have been some distinguished writers, on the other hand, who seem to have enjoyed proof-reading as a kind of exhilarating hobby, notably Bishop Stubbs and Bishop Creighton.

Two cut-away coats, one frock-coat, two dinner coats, two dress suits, one frock overcoat, two spring overcoats, six pairs of flannel trousers, twelve silk waistcoats, eleven business suits, three overcoats, six pairs of trousers, and six fancy waistcoats—such is the wardrobe that Mr. Harding is reported to have ordered from a tailor at Toledo, Ohio, in preparation for his assumption of the duties of the Presidency. The list has naturally been exposed to frank criticism in the American press. The two dinner coats, it is admitted, are all right, because a President has to do a lot of eating, and may sometimes have to dine twice in a single evening. The two spring overcoats and the three overcoats also pass muster, because there will be days in Washington during March when Mr. Harding will not be too warm with all five garments on his back at once.

The allowance of twelve pairs of trousers seems excessive, but of course Mrs. Harding is likely to give away a pair now and then to some tramp who rings at the White House back door while the President is too busy with a Message to Congress to notice the occurrence. And eleven business suits are perhaps necessary for what Americans have been assured is to be a business Administration. But it is suggested—that so many waistcoats are prodigal and extravagant, unless Mr. Harding is taking advantage of the mid-winter clearance sales to lay in a stock for a possible second Presidential term.

The charitably minded lady (writes a thoroughly unreliable correspondent) was gazing out of her window when she saw standing at the garden gate a man who looked as if he had seen better days. Thoughts of the bitter struggle of the unemployed passed quickly through her mind. Taking a ten shilling note from her purse and hastily writing on it the message "Never despair," she hastened down to the man thrust

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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For particulars apply to
the Secretary.

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the note into his hand, and re-treated without waiting for his thanks. About the same time the next day the maid presented her mistress with £3. 10s., with the information that it had been brought by the same man. "He put it on for you all right, mum," and he says it won at 6 to 1."

According to a centenary article by his friend Sir Harry Johnston, Burton could "speak, read, and write with equal facility English, French, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, Arabic in three dialects, Hindustani, and Persian, and had considerable acquaintance with three African tongues and five more Indian languages, modern Greek and Turkish." Probably no other Englishman has ever been thoroughly at home in so many languages, but even Burton's linguistic attainments were modest in comparison with those of Cardinal Mezzofanti, who, when appointed keeper of the Vatican Library, in 1833, was said to be capable of conversing in fifty-eight languages. Many years previously, when Mezzofanti was professor of Oriental languages, Byron had a long interview with him, and came away enchanted. "Mezzofanti is a monster of languages," he wrote, "the Eriareus of parts of speech, a walking polyglot and more, who ought to have existed at the time of the Tower of Babel as universal interpreter."

MOST ROMANTIC TRAIN IN
THE WORLD.Nightly Drama of The Irish
Mail.

The most romantic train in all the world leaves Euston every evening; it is the mail train to Holyhead, the jumping-off place for Dublin (writes a *Daily Express* special correspondent).

Casual onlookers passing by might see in it only an ordinary long-distance express, with possibly a rather heavy sprinkling of khaki among the passengers, but it is far more than this, for everybody on board is bound for the war zone. It has the true atmosphere of adventure.

The romance of the Holyhead mail lies in the passengers going out from the lighted safety of the great London terminus on an eight-hour journey which will land them in a country that is more dangerous than Darkest Africa.

All the melodramatic spy romances of the novelist are as nothing to the realities of this life.

Here on the train are armed men, servants of the Government; there are men with secrets of political negotiation, men with important official papers, men with guilty knowledge of rebel activity. There are pistols, danger, romance, and mystery.

Holyhead and the keen scent of the sea, sections of police on the landing-stage, and a hasty search of luggage by Customs officers looking for arms.

Out of the shadows three men approach one of the passengers—a few minutes later he goes down the gangway between the stolid forms of his escort. The blaze of loading lights shines on the steel bracelets round his wrists. It is all so quietly done that the little drama attracts no attention.

DISHONEST STUDENT.

French Bank Manager
Exploited.

George Young Kai Young, a student living at No. 52 Caine Road, was this morning charged at the Magistracy with obtaining \$1,500 from M. Maurice J. B. Montargis, Manager of the Banque Industrielle de Chine, by representing himself to be an authorised subscription canvasser of the new Canton Chinese Y.M.C.A., and with attempting to obtain by the same device from M. Montargis a subscription said to have been intended for the local Chinese Y.M.C.A.

It was alleged that on 5th March defendant called at M. Montargis's office and solicited a donation for the Canton Y.M.C.A. He produced a subscription book containing figures, representing subscriptions that had been made by several well-known local banks and persons. M. Montargis contributed \$1,500 and heard nothing more about defendant until he referred to the matter in a conversation with a friend, when he ascertained that defendant had no authority to solicit subscriptions for the Canton Y.M.C.A. Defendant repeated his visit to the Banque Industrielle de Chine yesterday for the purpose of obtaining another subscription and was arrested.

This morning, Mr. R. E. Lindsell, the Magistrate, asked Mr. A. E. Hall, defendant's solicitor, if his client was to be medically examined. Mr. Hall replied that defendant's parents wanted their son to be examined by Dr. Forsyth, and had therefore made an appointment with the doctor for that purpose. If Dr. Forsyth certified that defendant was of weak mentality, continued Mr. Hall, he understood defendant had to be kept under medical observation in gaol for a week.

Detective Inspector Appleton said he had no objection to defendant being sent to Dr. Forsyth's office under a police escort.

Defendant was later brought up before the Magistrate and was sentenced for four weeks' hard labour on each charge, the sentences to be concurrent.

IS YOUR FAMILY LARGE
OR SMALL?

Whether you have several children or only one the experience of Mrs. T. J. Rose, a mother living at Lake Talon, Ontario, Canada, will interest you. She says:—"I have found Baby's Own Tablets a great medicine for the little ones. My baby was badly troubled with colic, but before I had used half the contents of a bottle of Baby's Own Tablets he was entirely cured. Since then he has grown well and rests nicely at night."

Equally helpful and harmless to the youngest infant as to the child of 6 years or more, Baby's Own Tablets are a proved remedy for infantile indigestion, constipation, colic, diarrhoea, colds, croup, teething troubles and worms. They promote natural restful sleep, increase the appetite and aid development.

Chemists sell them, also obtainable at 60 cents the vial, post free, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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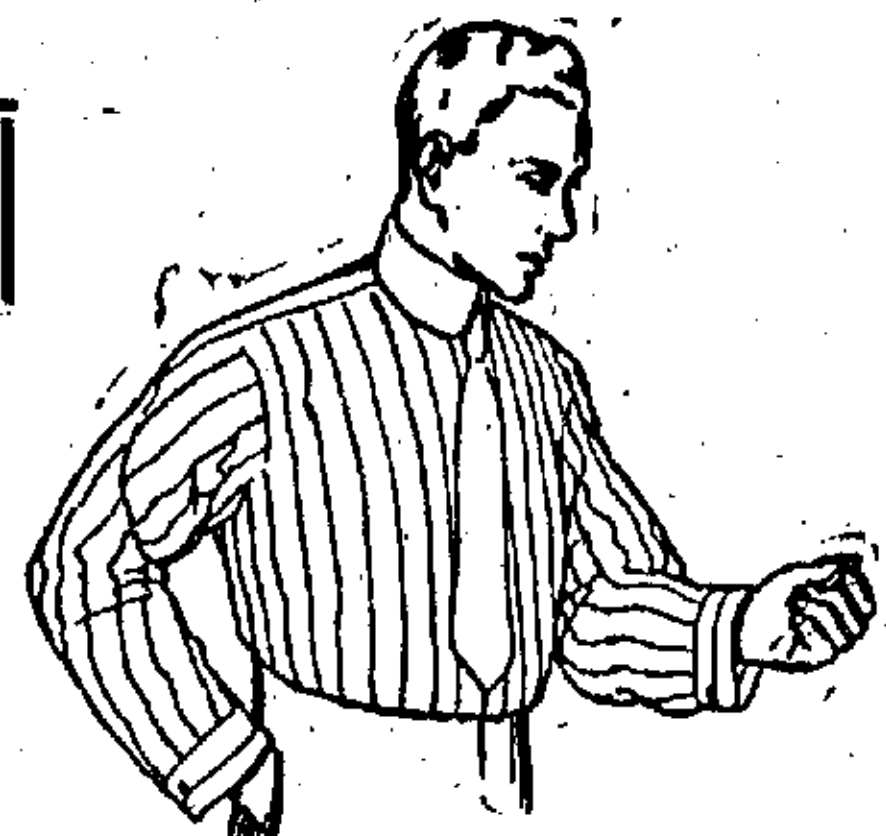
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RING UP—2230.

FRENCH LESSONS.

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FLEET GOES NORTH.

Annual Summer Cruise.

The China Fleet, under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Duff, has left Hongkong for Wei Hai Wei and the North, for the usual summer cruise and annual manoeuvres. Extensive preparations for this work have been carried out here, involving the construction of special targets for big gun practice. The submarines also left with the fleet and the only warships left here are the cruiser *Titanis* and two minor sloops.

The Commander-in-Chief's yacht, *H.M.S. Alacrity*, was among the last to leave here with the Admiral. She departed from this port on Wednesday, having on board Mr. A. G. Stephen, the Chief Manager of the Hongkong

and Shanghai Bank, who for the purpose of being present at the foundation stone laying ceremony in connection with the new premises of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Shanghai, had accepted the invitation of Sir Alexander for a passage on board the *Alacrity*. It is said in naval quarters that Sir Alexander will himself perform the stone laying ceremony.

H.M.S. *Hawkins* was expected to leave to-day. The Fleet is not expected to return here until November.

AUTHOR'S 30 YEARS' WORK ON
DICTIONARY.

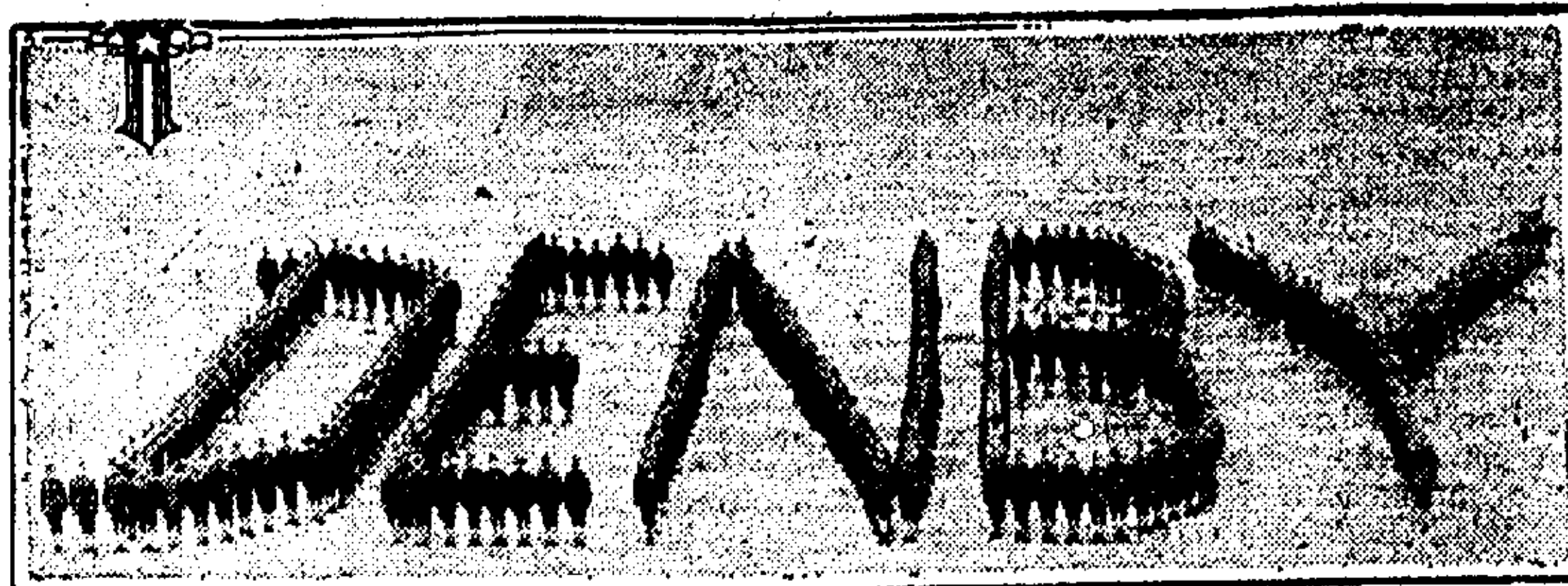
Mr. Henry Harrison, author of a dictionary of "Surnames of the United Kingdom"—the result of 30 years' work—has died at Bournemouth.



CAMERA NEWS



Picture of finish of ski race in Switzerland for the Kandahar Cup, won big R. B. McConnell, 16 years of age.



Men of the Mare Island, California, naval station formed up in human letters spelling the name of the new Naval Secretary (Mr. Denby) on hearing of his appointment. Mr. Denby was at one time on the Staff of the Chinese Maritime Customs.



Picture shows the new breastplate, made of thin steel, to be used in future by Irish policemen under their clothes.



Commissioner Kalenin, one of the powerful Bolshevik leaders whose execution was demanded by the rebels recently fighting the Bolsheviks.



Angelo Lima, a nine-year-old lad, recently beat Miss Florence Flower, woman billiard champion of New York State.

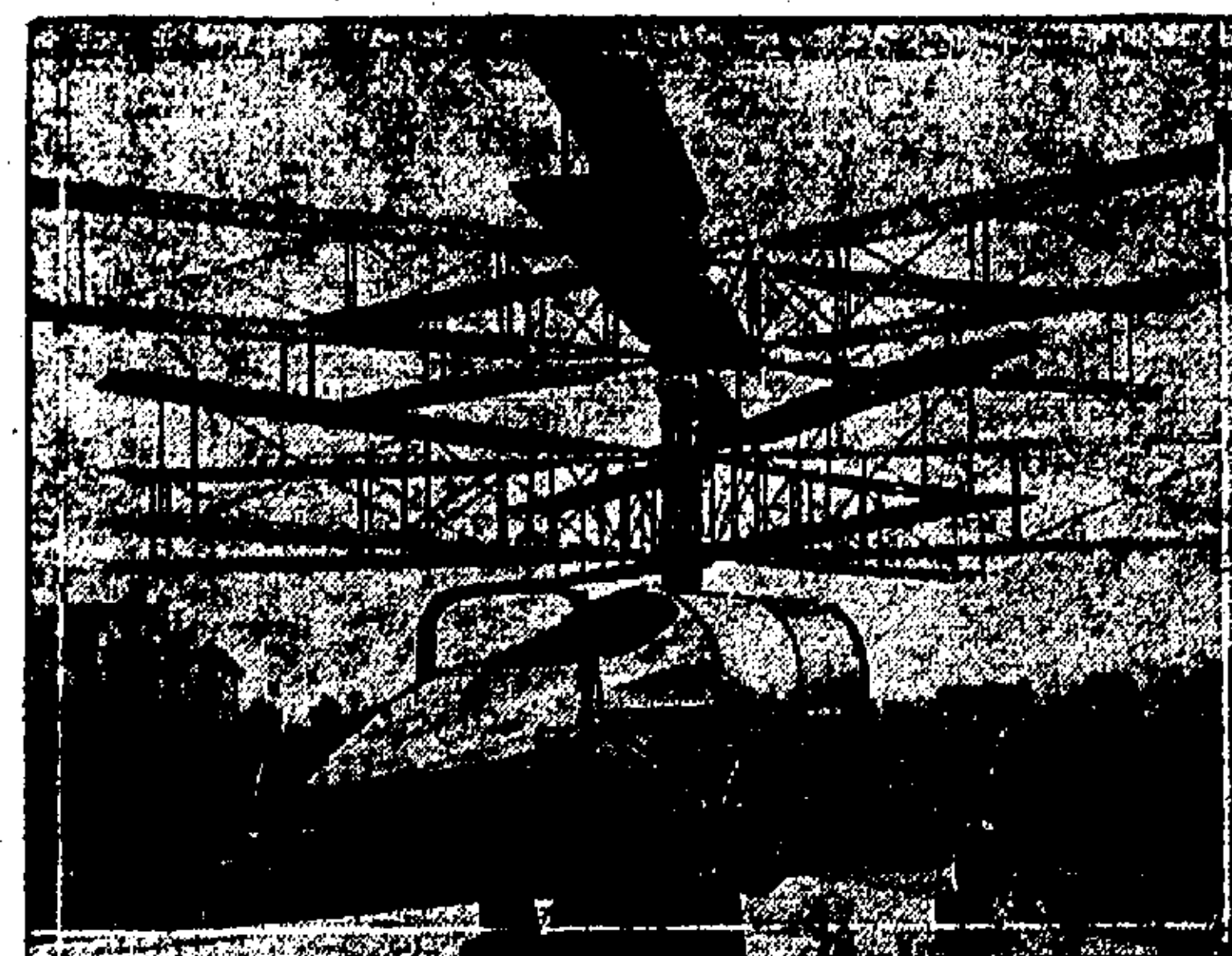


Photo of the helicopter flying machine, designed for vertical flights, which has done well in recent experiments.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

High Finance

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Monteagle...	June 14	July 8
Empress of Russia...	June 23	July 11
Empress of Japan...	July 13	Aug. 3
Empress of Asia...	July 21	Aug. 8
Monteagle...	Aug. 23	Sept. 16
Empress of Russia...	Aug. 18	Sept. 5
Empress of Japan...	Sept. 20	Oct. 11
Empress of Asia...	Sept. 15	Oct. 3
Empress of Russia...	Oct. 13	Oct. 31

Passengers to Europe are strongly urged to determine the exact date of the Atlantic sailing desired prior to, and as far in advance as possible, their departure from the Orient. Traffic conditions on the Atlantic are so congested as on the Pacific. Atlantic reservations can be arranged by letter or cable for all passengers to Europe. Frequent sailings from Montreal to Liverpool, London and Glasgow. Passage orders covering all such reservations will be issued here.

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TAIYO MARU	22,000	May 25th.
† SIBERIA MARU	20,000	June 10th.
TENYO MARU	22,000	June 21st.
KOREA MARU	20,000	July 1st.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	July 16th.

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STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
SEIYO MARU	14,000	May 15th.
RAKUYO MARU	17,500	June 10th.
CHOYO MARU	17,500	July 11th.

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"M. S. DOLLAR" ... VIA SUEZ	MAY 25TH.

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S.S. Wenatchee	May 14.	June 3.
Edmore	(Freight only)	May 24. July 10.
Wenatchee	July 25.	Aug. 16.
Keystone State	Aug. 11.	Sept. 2.

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THE STEAMSHIP:

"VAN CLOON"

will be despatched to
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This vessel offers excellent cabin-accommodation for saloon
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Single and double cabins.
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"	"KNIGHT COMPANION"	16th May.
"	"CITY OF SHANGHAI"	5th June.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

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Regular monthly service between
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ALCHIBA	July	Amsterdam & Hamburg	20th July.

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Siyen Street, from Tokio.

4321, from Hankow.

Manshunlung 17 Wingwo
Street, from Yokohama.

5961, from Hankow.

TH. KRING.

Superintendent.
Hongkong, April 28, 1921.

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Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 28, 1921.

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a permanent art gallery as a

commemorative enterprise of the

Peace Exhibition to be held under

the auspices of Tokyo Prefecture,

Mr. Keitaro Sato, a prominent

business man and the Chairman

of the Municipal Assembly of

Wakamatsu City, has made an

offer to contribute yen 1,000,000

to the funds for its construction.

CIVIL SERVICE BONUS.

A Defence and A Protest.

The Civil Service Confederation
has addressed a letter to all
members of Parliament in regard
to the debate on the Civil Service
war bonus.

Except in the Post Office, where
a small bonus was granted to the
lower-paid staff in 1915, no
compensation (says the Con-
federation) was made to Civil
servants for the enormous rise in
the cost of living until July 1916,
when a bonus was granted
generally to all Civil servants
getting less than £3 a week.

The system adopted produced
many anomalies and injustices,
and was reviewed by the Civil
Service National Whitley Council
early in 1920, and as a result the
present system was devised. The
Ministry of Labour figures were
taken as the basis; but it is not
the case, as is so frequently
alleged, that all Civil servants
get full compensation for the
increased cost of living.

The fact is that, as from the
1st of March 1920, those Civil
servants receiving 35s. a week or
less obtained an increase of 130
per cent. the figure of the
increase in cost of living at that
date. Beyond 35s. a week up to
£200 a year the increase was
reduced to 60 per cent.,
and above £200 a year to
40 per cent. With the exception,
therefore, of those Civil servants
who are receiving 35s. a week or
less, the bonus has never com-
pensated for the increased cost of
living.

The sliding scale adopted was
based on the average cost of
living figure of the previous four
months, subject to revision at
periodical intervals. As a result
Civil servants were receiving a
bonus based on the average of
the July to October index figures,
rounded down to 155, throughout
November, December, and Jan-
uary, when the index figures were
176, 169, and 165 respectively.

Now, however, that a fall has
set in, the lag operates with the
reverse effect. If the increases
had been immediate, the decreases
would have been immediate also;
but arrears in one direction
involve arrears in the other. This
is bound to be the case in any
sliding scale based upon the
average of several months.

The suggestion that the officials
of the Ministry of Labour cook
the figures in order to increase
their own salaries is as ludicrous
as it is mean and scurrilous. No
charge either of unfair dealing or
undue profit can be substantiated
against the Civil Service.

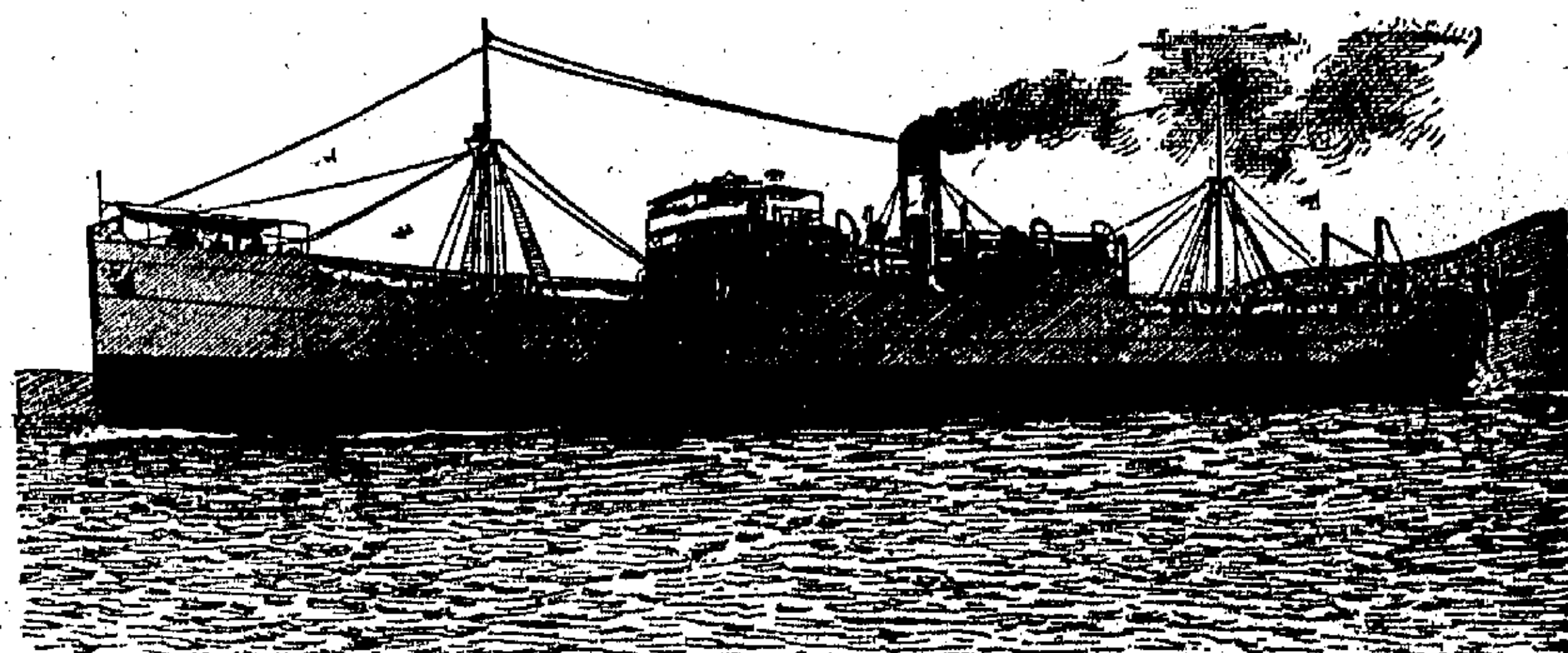
It would not be right to con-
clude without a protest against
the way in which the Civil
Service is being used for political
purposes. To-day it is national
economy; to-morrow it may be
something else, and if the British
Civil Service is to be used as a
pawn in politics, it must result in
the debasement of a service
which has been described by
foreign observers as the most
free from corruption in the world.

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DILWARA	5,378	10th May	S'pore, Colombo & B'bay.
NAGOYA	7,000	13th May	M's, London & Antwerp.
PLASSY	7,403	11th July	M's, London & Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

TAKADA	7,000	9th May	Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

KANOWNA	7,000	6th May	Melbourne via Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney.
ST. ALBANS	5,000	25th May	

* Calls Iloilo Omits Sandakan.

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ST. ALBANS	5,000	7th May	Japan direct.
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SUWA MARU ... Friday, 6th May, at 11 a.m.

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KATORI MARU ... Friday, 17th June, at 11 a.m.

KASHIMA MARU (Omitting Manila) Tuesday, 12th July, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez Port Said & Marseilles.

INABA MARU ... Saturday, 30th April, at 11 a.m.

KAMO MARU ... Friday, 13th May, at 11 a.m.

IYO MARU ... Friday, 27th May, at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, LONDON, HULL & ROTTERDAM.

MAISUYU MARU ... Friday, 30th April.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 17th May, at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 21st June, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via Suez.

YAMAGATA MARU ... Middle of May.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

KAWACHI MARU ... Beginning of May.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

HAKATA MARU ... Tuesday, 3rd May.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

TOSA MARU ... Thursday, 5th May.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 17th May, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LIMA MARU ... Friday, 29th April.

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Tjisalak	Java	loading	3rd May	Java
Tjilong	Java	in port	3rd May	Shanghai
Tjikini	Java	8th May	11th May	Shanghai
Tjileboet	Java	8th May	21st May	Java

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Gorontalo	Java	13th May	14th May	San Francisco.

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FOR SHANGHAI.

S.S. "NIPPON" Sailing on or about 10th May.

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LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.	"KASENGA" 6th May.
	"KATUNA" 25th May.

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"GLENGLYLE"	9th May.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel.	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges.
"GLENIFFER"	about 28th May.	GENOA, LONDON & R'DAM.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
SHANGHAI via Ningpo	Hopsang	Sat., 30th Apr. at d'light.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Wingsang	Sun., 1st May at d'light.
BANGKOK via Swatow	Teopao	Tues., 3rd May at d'light.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Kwongsang	Tues., 3rd May at d'light.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Yatshing	Tues., 3rd May at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via Hoihow	Loksang	Wed., 4th May at 9 a.m.
TIENTSIN	Cheongshing	Thurs., 5th May at d'light.
SHAI & T'au via S'ow	Choysang	Thurs., 5th May at d'light.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Returnin. from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

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HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between H'kong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "YATSHING" will be dispatched on or about Tuesday, 3rd May, at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA. Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM & MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

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Telephone No. 215.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For Steamers To Sail.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO, NEW.		
CHWANG & TIENTSIN	Huichow	30th Apr. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Chenan	1st May at 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Kanchow	3rd May at 10 a.m.
AMOY, SHAI & PUKOW	Sinkiang	3rd May at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	5th May at noon.
H'HOW, PHOI & H'PHONG	Kaifong	8th May at 10 a.m.

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Hongkong April, 29, 1921

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Haiching	A. H. Stewart	SAT. 3th Apr. at 2 p.m.
Hailong	W. Couper	TUES. 3rd May at noon.
Hailong	W. C. Passmore	FRI. 6th May at noon.

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S.S. "Macassar Maru" sailing on or about 7th May.

S.S. "Samarang Maru" sailing end of May.

FOR JAPAN.

Ports of call:—Mojji, Kobe and Yokohama.

S.S. "Samarang Maru" sailing on or about 3rd May.

S.S. "Borneo Maru" sailing middle of May.

For further particulars please apply to—

K. SUZUKI,

Manager.

No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

AN OIL ORGANISATION.
The Nippon and Hoden Petroleum Companies and twelve other Japanese oil concerns have been contemplating the foundation of a company with a capital of ¥1,000,000 as a joint selling organisation of their light oils. It is reported that it has been decided to carry out the project and establish head and branch offices in Tokyo and other important cities.

JAPANESE DYES.

There is an idle situation in the dyestuff market, as purchases by consumers have now come to an end. Auramine is now quoted at ¥1,250, malachite green at ¥1,100 for large crystals, at ¥1,000 for large crystals, and ¥900 for small crystals, and direct black at ¥700. There are continual imports of British auramine, but there is no new arrival of direct black and malachite green.

EXPORT YARN AND CLOTH GUILD.

For the purpose of accelerating exports of cotton yarn and cloth and conducting to the smooth working of business transactions a society named the Export Cotton Yarn and Cloth Guild has been created in Osaka by the members of the Nippon Raw Cotton Trade Union. The committee elected consists of the Nippon Menka Kaisha, Toyo Menka Kaisha, Yokohama, Kiito Kaisha, Tata Shokai, Teikoku Menka Kaisha, Itochu Shoji Kaisha, Nippon Shogyo Kaisha, Yuasa Menka Kaisha, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, etc.

COLLOIDAL FUEL IN JAPAN.
The discovery of a certain colloidal fuel in Japan which is under investigation by the Government will be the best remedy for the alarming decrease of the supply of coal and petroleum in view of the growing development of Japanese industry, as well as shipping business, especially at a time when naval armaments are being constructed, say Japanese papers. The newly-invented substitute for coal and heavy oil is expected to give the Japanese shipping a most efficient fuel at a low price, and much importance is attached to the completion of the investigation now going on.

THE JAPANESE IMPERIAL SILK COMPANY.

With reference to the sum of £30,000,000 to be advanced to the Teikoku Sanshi Kabushiki Kaisha through the Kogyo Bank, it is explained that any losses that may be incurred in the case of the company's liquidation will be made good and that the transaction is not an advance at low interest. It is stated, however, that the Government has an idea of lending money, at low interest, while the Kogyo Bank, in conformity with the purpose of the loan, will afford facilities as far as possible. Hitherto, the company has purchased over 30,000 bales on the market, and intends to purchase 70,000 bales further. The company will need about ¥60,000,000 in order to buy the 70,000 bales and will borrow sum from the Government.

STEEL STRESSES.

A Paper read to the Concrete Institute by Mr. H. Kempton Dyson describes a series of tests undertaken by a sub-committee of the institute with the object of obtaining data as a basis for the formulation of permissible working stresses for steels of higher tensile strength than that required by the British standard specification for structural steel. The qualities of special steel on the market suitable for the reinforcement of concrete were found to belong to three classes: (1) medium carbon steel; (2) cold worked steel (such as twisted bars); and (3) drawn steel wire. Tests were made on a number of beams and slabs reinforced with these kinds of steel, and were conducted under the supervision of the committee at the Manchester College of Technology. From the records obtained it may be concluded that, with the usual safety factor of 4, it would be right to design (as compared with the working stress of 16,000-lb. per square inch for mild steel) for working stresses of 22,000-lb. per square inch for medium carbon steel, 21,500-lb. per square inch for cold worked steel, and 25,000-lb. per square inch for drawn steel wire. The qualities employed in the tests. Engineers and makers who are interested in the application of such steels have generally been content with a working stress of 20,000-lb. per square inch. Therefore their contention is more than supported by the results of the tests mentioned.

